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THE BALLOT BILL.

"Success is for him who can wait." This maxim must be fraught with consolation, as experience is fruitful in encouragement, to the thoroughly Liberal politician whose Liberalism is founded on thought-out conviction, and is not a mere matter of temporary expediency. Success has attended the principles of this order of men in a marked degree in the past, and the prospects of the future point still more decidedly to the "crowning of the edifice." The friends of genuine political progress in Great Britain have had to wait for the adoption of their principles and the realisation of their hopes; but their waiting has not been without comfort, and their patience has met with some substantial rewards, and is about to meet with still more. A few years ago, comparatively, the "six points of the Charter" were derided by most people in high places, and by many more who could lay claim to no such distinction; the advocates of the said six points were looked upon as mere dreamers, or something worse; Chartism and Chartists

were words of fear to the conventionals! "haughty nobles" and "fat burghers" of the land. And yet one at least of those six points is already law; large strides have been made towards the adoption of more; others, espoused by the people *now* in high places, only require time and convenience for embodiment in the Constitution; and as for the remainder, there are good prospects that they, too, will ere long be accepted. "No property qualification" has been the rule for several years; household suffrage, with a lodger franchise in boroughs, is a close approximation to universal suffrage, while the lowering of the county qualification to that of boroughs cannot long be delayed; something has been done towards equalising electoral districts, and further steps in the same direction are both inevitable and imminent; four-year Parliaments are now practically the rule, and triennial will probably ere long be the law; and a bill is now before the House of Commons—brought in, too, by her Majesty's Ministers—providing for taking the votes at Parliamentary elections by way of ballot.

That accounts for five out of the six points of the Charter that have met with more or less of acceptance; and even the remaining point—payment of members—is not without friends: in principle, at all events, if not in name. Should Professor Fawcett's proposal to throw the expenses of elections upon constituencies instead of upon candidates be incorporated in Lord Hartington's bill, which is not at all unlikely, its corollary—payment of members—will probably soon follow. In that case we shall see the existing system entirely reversed—instead of candidates paying the expenses attending the appointment of one or more of their number to the office of member of Parliament, and not unfrequently, moreover, paying the constituencies for appointing them, constituencies will defray the costs of elections, and, as a logical consequence, remunerate representatives for their services. The salaries of members of the Commons' House probably will not, for some time to come at all events, be provided for out of the national exchequer; and we scarcely think it desirable that they should. But if "working men" repre-



FATAL COLLISION AT SEA BETWEEN THE STEAM-SHIPS JEUMONT AND LORD ELGIN.

representatives are ever to have a being, they must be supported by those whom they serve; which would be "payment of members" in its ancient and most wholesome form.

The matter to which we wish to give attention just now, however, is the bill introduced on Monday evening by Lord Hartington, on behalf of Ministers, of which the most important provision is Vote by Ballot. The minor features of the measure—abolition of public nominations, prohibiting the use of public-houses as committee-rooms, and declaring all expenditure illegal, and involving the voiding of the election, save that sanctioned by the proper election auditors—may be valuable in themselves, though that, perhaps, is open to question; but they are still subsidiary to the grand question of the ballot. That is the *pièce de résistance* of the bill; and that is the piece of it, too, which is likely to be most vigorously resisted. We shall, of course, have objections urged to the principle of secret voting; all the old fallacies on that point will, no doubt, be solemnly paraded—indeed, are being paraded already; and, also of course, we shall have quibblings over details. For all this the friends of free voting—that is, secret voting—must be prepared. But they stand now on a vantage ground they never occupied before; they have victory clearly before them; and must gird themselves up for the final effort necessary to achieve it. Ancient Tories, old Whigs, and new Conservatives will all be gain-sayers; men like Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Beresford Hope will oppose the bill in the House of Commons, and will be backed by a majority of the Peers; and they will have the support of such sticklers for old Whig traditions as the *Edinburgh Review*, and—till success seems sure—the *Times*; but, all opposition notwithstanding, the bill will certainly become law—if not in this Session, assuredly before another general election can, in the ordinary course of things, occur. Perhaps the *Times* calculates on this much of delay, and opposes the measure now in order to show, as is its wont in like circumstances, that two things are imminent—the passing of the measure and the conversion of Jupiter.

The stock arguments to be employed by the Opposition we know; they are not new, and they are not true, and they do not much signify except as obstacles to be removed. They have been answered again and again; but will, nevertheless, be again and again produced. The first is that advanced in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, that secret voting does not ensure absolute secrecy, for most men will be sure to tell how they vote. The answer to this objection, generally, is, that absolute secrecy is not sought, because it is not needed; particularly, that the man who tells how he votes thereby shows that he does not require protection—the ballot is not for his benefit, for he is independent, and has nothing to fear. But all men's case is not like his. There are electors who not only have to fear, but have actually suffered, for voting in accordance with their convictions; and it is for their protection—not that of the independent elector—the ballot is designed. It is not the whole, but the sick, who need a physician. The man in robust political health can well afford to throw the physis of secret voting to the dogs; whereas other men, suffering from the malady of political and social dependence, will be glad to avail themselves of that "invaluable remedy" for such disease, the ballot. In short, the ballot will protect those who wish to vote honestly, but dare not; while they who can and dare vote as they please do not need it, and may, if they choose, proclaim both their opinions and their votes in the market-place and from the house-tops.

Then we are told that the franchise, being a public trust, should be exercised openly. But the position of a trustee implies the existence of trustees; and who are they? The non-electors? If so, and if they have a right to know how the electors vote, and are capable of judging thereof, then they have a right to vote, and are capable of voting, themselves; therefore, there ought to be no non-electors at all. That is the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the argument. But the truth is, that there is no trust in the matter. A vote is the right of the citizen in virtue of his citizenship, and for the exercise of that right he is responsible to his own conscience alone. It is every elector's duty, in using his franchise, to consider his country's weal; but he is not entitled, as he is bound, to judge for himself, and irrespective of other men's opinions, as to what shall best promote the common good. If you admit the principle of vicarious action in the matter of voting, you admit the right of somebody to dictate the vote; and, that admitted, freedom of election is at an end. These doctrines, sound even when the suffrage was restricted, are infinitely sounder now that, practically, all citizens who perform the duties of citizenship enjoy its rights. Whatever defects yet exist in this respect should be remedied; if the franchise wants further extension, let it be extended; but do not take away the liberty of those who now enjoy it under this fallacious plea of trusteeship. The business of every elector is to do his own duty to the State honestly, and leave every other citizen to do the same with like freedom as himself.

Next, it is alleged that secret voting will afford facilities for personation of voters; and an attempt is made to frighten us with the bugbear cry of "Vote early and vote often!" But the opportunities for personation will be no greater under the ballot than they are now. The residential test will still be maintained; the register will still be carefully looked to and regularly revised; electors will be as easily identified then as now; and, under the Government bill, frauds will still be liable to detection. The checks provided for this purpose are sufficient when it is necessary to have recourse to them, while the means of improperly ascertaining how electors vote are removed. All the difference is that a

scrutiny, when called for, will be conducted under the responsibility of the Crown, and probably before one of the Judges, instead of by the local returning officer; and in that fact there is a further guarantee of fairness, for, distrust whom we may and what we may, we can yet rely implicitly on the honesty and impartiality of our Judges.

These are the principal objections that have been, and are likely to be, adduced against the ballot, if we except the rather novel and decidedly daring one advanced the other day by the *Times*—namely, that secret voting is on the eve of becoming unnecessary by reason of the increasing forbearance and generosity of landlords and others in a position to coerce voters! Whence the Thunderer derives his facts to support this conclusion we do not know; but we do know that a general election took place the year before last, and that on that occasion bribery, corruption, intimidation, and every species of undue influence were more rampant than ever. Setting bribery and corruption aside for the moment, landlords coerced their tenants, customers coerced their tradesmen, clergymen coerced (and extensively) their flocks, masters coerced their workmen, and workmen coerced each other; to all which facts the report of Lord Hartington's Committee on Elections bears testimony. No, no, Jupiter Tonans, we have not yet reached the political millennium of fairness, generosity, and forbearance one towards another. Some among us are still disposed to tyrannise over others; the strong still seek to coerce the feeble; the powerful to domineer over the dependent; and therefore, we say, the Ballot; couple it with as many other improvements as may be possible, but still—the Ballot!

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.

A VERY fearful collision occurred in the North Sea on Friday night, May 6, by which eight lives were sacrificed. The screw-steamer *Jesmond*, under the command of Captain Whitelaw, left London on the previous day, in ballast, for the Tyne. She proceeded all right on her way until about half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, when, Huntcliffe Foot, on the Yorkshire coast, bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., at a distance of eight miles, a laden screw-steamer, which afterwards proved to be the *Earl of Elgin*, which had left Sunderland that evening, coal laden, bound for Bordeaux, was observed right ahead. Those whose watch it was aboard the *Jesmond*, seeing the vessels rapidly approaching each other, at once ported the helm and ordered the engines to be stopped. By this time, however, the position of the steamers was such that a collision was inevitable, and almost immediately the two ships came together. The collision was very violent, and had the effect of hoisting the bows of the *Jesmond*. The damage sustained by the *Earl of Elgin* was, however, still more serious, as she was struck amidships and nearly cut in two. At the time of the collision the majority of the persons on board both steamers were below in bed, and, on the blow being struck, they at once rushed on deck, and a scene of the greatest excitement was occasioned. This was especially the case on board the *Earl of Elgin*, on which the sea was rapidly gaining. What rendered the excitement still greater was the fact that among the occupants of the latter steamer were three ladies—viz., the daughter of the captain, the wife of the chief mate, and the wife of a captain of a vessel belonging to Sunderland, who was proceeding to Bordeaux to meet her husband. The captain and crew of the *Jesmond*, on seeing the position of the *Earl of Elgin*, at once exerted themselves to the utmost in rendering assistance. Ropes and life-buoys were thrown over the sides, and two boats sufficiently manned were launched. By this time the *Earl of Elgin* was rapidly sinking, and the majority of those belonging to her were struggling in the water. The scene was most heartrending. Through great efforts, seven of the crew of the *Earl of Elgin* were saved by means of ropes and life-buoys, and five other persons, among whom was the captain, were rescued by means of the boats. Those who went off in the boats state that they distinctly saw some of the women and men go down, but were unable to reach them. The *Earl of Elgin* quickly sank. The captain of the *Jesmond* remained near the spot until half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning, in the hope of picking up some of the persons, but without effect. He then steamed for the Tyne. The following persons belonging to the *Earl of Elgin* are lost:—Thomas Wilkinson, chief engineer; William Sallabank, chief mate; Charles Kent, fireman; Frederick Woolkesley, seaman; George Bolton, seaman; Miss Hamand, the daughter of the captain; and a female passenger. The following is an account given by one of the survivors of the crew of the *Earl of Elgin*:—"We left Sunderland a few minutes before eight o'clock on Friday night, May 6. All went well until very near to Whitby, about eight miles off the land, when a steamer's mast-head light was seen on the starboard bow, and a short time after the *Earl of Elgin* was run into by a steamer, which afterwards turned out to be the *Jesmond*, of Shields. She struck the *Earl of Elgin* on the starboard side, right amidships, going nearly half through the vessel, when immediately the sea came in, and in a very few minutes the vessel sank. The alarm having been given that the vessel was sinking, confusion reigned for some time, and in attempting to get out the jolly-boat it was capsized, by which one poor fellow was drowned. The captain had a child with him, a girl seven years of age. The mate had his wife on board, and there was also a female passenger, the wife of another captain. It was then discovered that the starboard life-boat had been stove in in the collision, and there was only one boat left for the whole of the crew. Into this the master (who was the last to leave the vessel) got, with his daughter in his arms, accompanied by a female passenger, but what became of them until the master was picked up in the water, very much exhausted, is not known, although it is stated that the captain had the child in his arms when he sank down exhausted. There was a general rush to the boat; some ran up the mast, and some jumped into the water, making for the side of the *Jesmond*, by which three or four of them were saved. The remainder were picked up by the *Jesmond's* boat's crew, with the exception of five men, the two women, and the child, who went down with the sinking vessel. When taken on board the *Jesmond* the survivors were treated with the greatest kindness, and landed at Shields."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. On June 1 next and thenceforward, the postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Prince Edward Island will be reduced to 3d. per 4oz. or fraction thereof, when conveyed by direct packet or private ship, and to 4d. per 4oz. or fraction thereof, when sent via the United States, provided the postage be in each case pre-paid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be liable on their delivery to an additional charge of 3d. each over and above the postage.

STATUE TO MR. GLADSTONE AT LIVERPOOL.—Six years ago, upon the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Liverpool, a number of gentlemen, including the present Mayor and many of the local leaders of the Conservative party, associated themselves together with the object of obtaining a statue of the distinguished gentleman for St. George's Hall. The execution of the design was subsequently intrusted to Mr. Adams Aclon, the sculptor, who was to receive £1000 for the work. The result of the artist's labour has now been placed in a niche at the east side of St. George's Hall, immediately on the left of the statue of the late Earl of Derby. Last Saturday afternoon there was a private unveiling of the statue preliminary to the inauguration, which is to take place later. The height of the statue is 6 ft. 6 in. from the stand, and the material is Carrara marble, dark veined.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Some unimportant disturbances are reported from Paris. On Tuesday night, as on Monday night, omnibuses and other vehicles were overturned and barricades formed. A workman is also said to have been constructed of paving-stones. A workman is reported to have fired a revolver at a lieutenant of infantry, and to have wounded him in the arm. The workman was arrested. Shots are also said to have been fired elsewhere. Five rioters defending a barricade, which was carried at the point of the bayonet, were seriously wounded. Three of the *Gardes de Paris* were also wounded, and one police agent is reported killed. The *Siècle*, in referring to the disturbances of Monday night, says that they were got up by one or two hundred lads and police agents in blouses, and that the barricades were mere caricatures. The *Temps* severely censures some of its contemporaries for giving so much importance to the disorders by devoting columns to them, when as many lines would have been sufficient. It describes the occurrences of Monday as a miserable demonstration and a sham riot.

A letter of the Emperor, addressed to Marshal Canrobert, was communicated, on Wednesday, to the troops of the army of Paris. The Emperor writes:—"Rumours so ridiculous and exaggerated have been spread in reference to the vote of the army that I feel myself prompted to request you to assure the generals, officers, and privates under your command that my confidence in them has never been shaken. I ask you to inform General Lebrun, especially, that I congratulate him and the troops under his command on their admirable firmness and cool self-command, of which they have given proof during the last few days in the suppression of those riots which are troubling the capital."

Commenting upon the results of the plébiscite, the *Temps* says that 7,000,000 electors have ratified a constitution which binds them without binding the Emperor. The plebiscitary régime—a new form of government such as the world has never before known—has now been installed, and its consequences have yet to be seen. The *Temps* thinks that, even should the Government be sincerely anxious not to recur to this expedient, the mere threat of a plébiscite will be sufficient to paralyse the Parliamentary system. The Liberal Empire may rise again, it adds, but it is at present dead and buried; for the Emperor's plenary powers are renewed, and the representatives of the country will undoubtedly be compelled to share his views, unless they wish to run the risk of being set aside by a plébiscite. The *Debat*, which had advised its readers to vote "Yes," thinks that, although the Government has obtained a million less votes than in 1871, it is strong enough to hold its own against the revolutionary parties while it retains the support of the enlightened classes by a wisely liberal policy. Should it, however, allow the evil counsels of the partisans of personal power to prevail, and return to the days when the most precious liberties of the country were wanting, it might be unable to resist attacks. In the opinion of the *Debat*, the appeal to the people has succeeded this time because it was made in the name of progress and liberty. If at any time it were made in the name of reaction and despotism, it would most likely fail. The *Debat* hopes that it will be long before another plébiscite takes place.

An immense number of press prosecutions both in Paris and the provinces were commenced last week. Many of the journals seized do not know the reason why; and the ultra-Imperialist, Paul de Cassagnac, says, in the *Pays*, that it is profoundly ridiculous, after a long period of toleration, to make a raid upon the press just on the eve of the plébiscite. The *Siècle*, *Avenir National*, *Rappel*, and *Reveil* were seized ostensibly because they published a document purporting to be a proclamation from Louis Napoleon to the French people in 1848, which was not genuine. The answer of these journals, that the proclamation in question was never challenged when it appeared in print in 1848, and that only six months ago M. Guérout, the late deputy for Paris, who supports the plébiscite, reproduced it in the *Opinion Nationale*. They allege that they in all good faith believed it to be a production of the Emperor's pen, and that their papers are in reality seized because it was wished to prevent the special anti-plebiscitary numbers, of which this opuscle formed but a small part, to be circulated in the departments. The *Marseillaise* is prosecuted for publishing M. Grandperret's report on the plot in the form of a feuilleton, and appending the words "to be continued"—a seditious expression, insinuating that the plot is a work of fiction.

ITALY.

Fresh disturbances are reported in Italy. On Friday week some bands, numbering about 300 persons, dressed in red uniforms, made their appearance in the province of Catanzaro. Their object, it is believed, was to attempt a Republican movement, and some explanations were given on Monday in the Chambers relative to this movement. Last Saturday morning (Signor Lanza said) an insurrectionary band made its appearance at Maida, and the necessary measures were immediately adopted by the authorities. More than 300 citizens, including Menotti Garibaldi, went armed to the residence of the Prefect, offering to assist in attacking the band. The insurgents, who numbered from 200 to 300 men, were attacked on Sunday by the troops, and, after a short combat, were routed, leaving behind several dead and wounded. Two soldiers were also wounded. The band was dispersed, the fugitives escaping towards Reggio, and a despatch from that place announced that the inhabitants were determined to pursue them. The insurgents distributed passports granting a free passage on the territory of the Universal Republic. The name of the leader is Zoglia. It is stated that a portion of the insurgents are unemployed railway workmen. On Tuesday night the troops re-entered the town with thirty prisoners, including two of the leaders. A number of important documents were found upon them, comprising a list of the names of the insurgents, together with printed forms for commissions, with the formula, "God and the People; Universal Republican Alliance."

A despatch from Cagliari, dated the 7th inst., states that on the night of the 4th inst. a band of eighty persons robbed and assassinated the municipal treasurer in the village of Silano, notwithstanding the resistance of the carabinieri and inhabitants.

ROME.

In the vote for the establishment of a universal Catechism, taken in the sitting of the Council on the 4th inst., there were 79 non-placets and 50 conditional placets.

SPAIN.

Much activity is being displayed by the different parties in Madrid to bring the question of the candidature to the throne to an issue, and the Progressist Club has adopted the candidacy of General Espartero.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 7th inst., Señor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, in reply to Señor Blanc, stated that the salaries of those Bishops who refused to take the oath to the Constitution would be withdrawn.

The *Imparcial* says that the negotiations for a treaty of commerce with England are being followed up in the Spanish Foreign Office with the greatest activity; that the bases proposed by Spain are not objected to in principle, and that the only cause of delay is the examination of these bases on the part of the English Government for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in opposition to any other stipulations in existing treaties with other countries.

GREECE.

According to the Vienna papers, the Greek tragedy has given rise to a very active diplomatic correspondence between the Cabinets of the three protecting Powers, and is likely to become an international question. Neither France nor Russia is, however, said to be in favour of a demonstration against Greece. They think that a mere admonition is all that is required.

CUBA

Advises from Cuba announce that General Goicouria has been captured by Spanish gun-boats while attempting to escape from the island. He was taken to Puerto Principe, tried there by court-martial, and immediately garrotted.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have several items of news from South America. An Austrian Embassy had arrived at Lima to make a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru. A war between Peru and Bolivia was threatened, through the unlawful proceedings of the Bolivian General Antezana on Peruvian territory, and a large body of Peruvian troops had been marched to the Bolivian frontier. Much uneasiness had resulted in commercial circles. The Bolivian Envoy had inquired into the meaning of the movement of Peruvian troops, and the Peruvian Government had replied that it was only a measure of Governmental policy, and similar to movements frequently made by the Bolivian General Mitrejo. The equinoctial gales had done much damage on the Peruvian coast.

The Darien surveying expedition was at Caledonia Bay on April 11, but had not discovered any practicable route, and if not successful in a fortnight from that time would move to Simlas, to examine that part of the isthmus.

Mr. Weir, the United States Consul at Tumbes, had been put in irons and sent to Hayti for trial, for slapping the face of the Tumbes Postmaster, who refused to deliver the Consulate mails on board the mail-steamer, and told Weir that he should not deliver any mails except those from the post-office of the United States. Rear-Admiral Turner had left Panama in the Saranac to inquire into the affair.

The Chilean elections were about to be held, and official candidates were unusually rampant. The Opposition complained of undue Governmental pressure used in the country districts, and protested that several members of the municipal councils and their supporters were imprisoned under frivolous pretences, to exclude them from taking active part in the elections. Bodies of troops were sent to several points in the Republic to overawe the electors. The Opposition were expected to send a larger number of deputies to Congress, but the Government party would still prove victorious. The Peruvian squadron was expected momentarily at Valparaiso. The war on the Araucanian frontier with Orelie had been deferred till the rainy season was over.

CANADA.

The Premier has announced in the Dominion House of Commons that the boundaries described in the Manitoba (Prince Rupert's Land) Bill had been changed so as to include Portage la Prairie, thereby making the population of the new province of Canada 17,000. The House passed the bill on Wednesday. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion Government, has fallen seriously ill. Grave doubts are entertained respecting his final recovery.

AUSTRALASIA.

The first direct mail from Australasia brought advices from Sydney to March 26, and from Auckland to April 4. Floods, causing damage to property and loss of life, had occurred in Australia. In New Zealand the friendly natives were actively aiding in the suppression of the rebellion.

INDIA.

The Viceroy announced at a public dinner at Lahore, on the 5th inst., that Sir Henry Durand had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The announcement was received with acclamation. The Advocate-General has given an opinion that the evidence against the Wahabee prisoners is sufficient for their trial.

THE LATE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett's report on the Easter Monday volunteer review at Brighton has been published. The march past, Sir James Scarlett says, was most creditable; and, although some mistakes occurred in the sham fight, yet, considering the nature of the forces engaged and the very few opportunities they have of practising movements on an extended scale, great credit is due to all engaged. Colonel Wright, the Acting Inspector-General of Reserves, says that the volunteers left the ground "in a most orderly and soldier-like manner;" and the Duke of Cambridge, in forwarding the reports to Mr. Cardwell, expresses his satisfaction at the general success of the day's operations.

EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT DEACONESSES' INSTITUTE AND TRAINING HOSPITAL.—The first annual meeting of the governors of this institution was held last Saturday, at Tottenham House, Tottenham-green, under the presidency of Mr. S. Morley, M.P. The Deaconesses' Institute and Training Hospital is another among many examples of that revived spirit of religion and charity which has given birth to so many philanthropic enterprises. Its object is twofold—to open up a field for the exertions of ladies who are anxious to devote themselves to a life of active philanthropy, and to provide for the sick and poor trained and educated nurses. Institutions of a similar kind have already been established by Miss Selton and Miss Nightingale; and on the Continent there are several establishments which are doing a noble work in providing a field for the energies of women who have both time and money, and in supplying the poor with qualified nurses. The training hospital at Tottenham owes its existence to the labour and zeal of Dr. Laseur, a physician practising in the district, and to the liberality of Mr. John Morley, of Clapton, who paid £4000 for the house and grounds now occupied by the institute, and spent a further sum of £2000 for the erection of wards. From the report of the council, it appeared that there were at present eighteen ladies serving without fee or reward as nursing sisters, and that during the past year thirty-five had gone out to attend patients at their own homes, and braved the dangers of fever and smallpox. During the same period 394 patients had been received into the institution; but the council regretted to say that out of fifty beds in the institution thirty-five were unoccupied for want of means. Last year there was a deficiency of £230 in the income of the institution. The chairman, the Rev. Mr. Williams, Dr. May, Mr. G. Moore, the Rev. Mr. Binney, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and warmly advocated an increased liberality, in order to enable the hospital fully to realise the intentions of its founders.

ABINGDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The new buildings intended for the extended grammar school so long established at Abingdon were formally opened last week. The foundation is a very old one, dating from 1563, in which year John Roysse, a citizen of London and a native of Abingdon, conveyed to trustees two houses in Birchin-lane for the endowment of a grammar school in his native town. The enormous increase in the value of the property has enabled the trustees to undertake an extension of the benefits already conferred by the school, and a very handsome building has been erected from designs by Mr. Dalby, of Abingdon. The school accommodation is extensive and convenient, and provision has been made for the reception of forty boarders under the care of the head master. The formal ceremony of opening the new school was undertaken by the Earl of Abingdon, the High Steward of the borough, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P.; the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Professors Rawlinson and H. Smith (trustees), and the local authorities. Lord Abingdon in his address congratulated the inhabitants of the town upon the handsome structure, which was not only an ornament, but would, he trusted, be for long a source of intellectual and material advantage to the neighbourhood. An agitation for the removal from London of the great endowed schools of the metropolis had been going on for some time, but Abingdon had acted while the greater schools had not yet decided upon their course of action. The increased accommodation of the new schools would, he doubted not, attract a largely-increased number of scholars, and he hoped that the name of Abingdon School would stand high among the grammar schools of England. The Master of Pembroke spoke favourably of the training which boys had received in the past, and looked forward to a still higher standard under the new management, who would, he hoped, send many worthy representatives to the University. Professors Rawlinson and Smith, the Recorder (Mr. Brox), and Colonel Lloyd Lindsay also spoke, after which the Rev. E. Summers, the head master, expressed his gratification at the completion of the undertaking, and pledged himself to devote himself to the welfare of the school. The new buildings would not only afford increased accommodation, but would also allow the system of education to be enlarged. In addition to the branches of education formerly taught, he proposed to include in the subjects of instruction natural and physical science. The vicinity of the museum of Oxford, to which the pupils would have access, was a great advantage which Abingdon enjoyed. Ample provision was made for the bodily exercises of the lads—football, cricket, and boating; and he doubted not that the advantages of the school would be appreciated not only in Abingdon but in other places, and that parents would gladly send their boys to a school which was so well situated and adapted for its purpose. The formal ceremony concluded, the company adjourned to luncheon, while the boys played a game at cricket, and in the evening a promenade concert was given in the new school-room.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL RUSSELL, K.G., presided at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, held on Monday, at the society's house, Borough-road; and, in the course of the proceedings, the noble chairman said that he could not take a better opportunity than that afforded by a motion for a vote of thanks to her Majesty the Queen for her support and patronage to deliver his opinions with regard to the society and to the position in which the education question stood. Since the first foundation of the society, sixty-two years ago, it had received the patronage and support of Royalty, and he (Lord Russell) in his connection with it was simply carrying out the views which had been entertained throughout his life by his father. The question of education at the present time greatly divided public opinion, and it was necessary for him in speaking of it to recur to some of the principles of the society. The first of all was that religion should be introduced into its teaching, and that the Bible should be the foundation of that teaching. For his own part, he could not consider any man thoroughly educated, however well he might have acquired the ordinary branches of education, unless the principles of the Christian religion had been implanted in his mind. That was the principle of the society, and one which they were bound to carry out, whatever the Legislature might do. From the very first they had founded their religious teaching on the Bible, and laid aside all catechisms and formularies. The Bible contained the Word of God, but catechisms and formularies had been adapted from time to time to the position of affairs. They conveyed the opinions, the learning, and the sentiments—but also the faults and passions—of the times in which they were framed. One great instance of the defects which prevailed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the formularies then adopted, would be found in the entire omission of the great lesson inculcated in the Lord's Prayer, and in the history of Joseph—viz., that a man should forgive others as he hoped for forgiveness himself. The words of the formula were, "That I pray unto God that He will teach us all things that be needful both for our bodies and souls, and that He will be merciful to us and forgive us our sins;" thus ignoring the great lesson repeated over and over again in the New Testament, and specially urged by our Lord himself. It was for that reason, among others, that he urged that they ought to separate altogether the lessons conveyed in catechisms and formularies both of the Established Church and of all other Churches, which had been framed in times of passion and contest, and which were affected and sometimes stained by the reflections of these passions, and confine themselves to the inspired Word contained in the Bible. Upon those principles the society was founded; they were equally good in 1870 as in 1808, and he trusted that they would not depart from them. Coming to the question of what had been done with regard to schools, he was sorry to say that there had been some adverse feeling on the part of Lord Palmerston's Government. Good school masters and mistresses were very much wanted, and a member of the Government was greatly shocked to find upon investigation that 88 per cent of their cost was derived from Government aid. It appeared to him (Earl Russell) that 99 per cent would not have been too much for the generosity of the country to contribute to provide training-schools for good masters and mistresses. With regard to the teaching of the catechism and the reading of the Bible as affecting any law that might be passed there was considerable difficulty. It was the rule of the Church of England that the catechism should be taught. A school was established at Faversham by Archbishop Sumner and others, which was directed both by clergymen and Dissenting ministers; and it was the rule of the school that the catechism should be taught, but not to any child whose parents objected to it. That was a very good rule; but in practice it was found that none of the parents objected, and therefore the children of Dissenters were taught the Church catechism. The parents came to a right decision; but the hardship was considerable, because the question with them was whether their children should be taught a catechism to whose terms they could not consent, or whether they should be kept away at the time of religious instruction. He thought they chose well when they said they would rather have their children receive religious instruction, even with that drawback; but he thought it very hard that such a rule should be made. It was not fair to say that if they wanted religious instruction they must take it with the Church of England catechism. What was necessary to be done, with a view to a great national system of education, was, in the first place, to divide the country in such a manner that the districts would be convenient, and the maintenance of the school as economical as possible. That might be done in the same way as had been done for the registration of births and deaths. In the next place there should be no rate, or anything in the shape of a tax, imposed upon the people of any district unless they, by their representatives, consented to it. To establish such a tax without their consent would be inadvisable, mischievous, and almost unconstitutional. But there remained a third point which involved somewhat political considerations. When the Household Suffrage Bill was passed the Liberal party, who, in spite of the sanguine predictions of their opponents, were sure of carrying the day, considered what use they should make of their great power. Many were in favour of abolishing compulsory church rates; the great majority likewise said that if the Church of Ireland were not defensible it should be abolished, and if the land laws of Ireland were inexpedient they should be changed. The first had been done away with on the proposition of Mr. Gladstone; the Irish Church question had also been solved in accordance with the wishes of the people of Ireland; and the most difficult question was now under the consideration of Parliament, having the great genius and unwearied industry and animation of Mr. Gladstone devoted to its settlement. There was another question which also appeared to have the consent of the whole Liberal party and of the great majority of the nation, which was that there should be a general system of unsectarian education. The principle of unsectarian education was a sound one, and ought to be adopted. A bill for elementary education had now been brought forward; and, unless the House of Commons took care that these three points which he had mentioned were complied with, they would hardly have the assent of the nation to their bill. Any bill which they might send up to the House of Lords on the subject would meet with ready attention; but the Upper House had a right not possessed by the House of Commons; and if he (the noble Earl) found that the bill came from the House of Commons enacting permanency or perpetuity of sectarian education in this country he should enter his protest against it. He had great confidence in Mr. Forster, however, and did not think that such would be the case. There were two further questions not contained in this bill, but nearly connected with the question of education. It was well known that the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops had for some time complained that, whilst denominational education existed in England, it was not extended to Ireland. If the bill gave to England permanency of denominational education, the demand of the Roman Catholic Bishops could hardly be resisted. It would be urged that there must be equality between England and Ireland, and that the mixed system of education which, owing to the exertions of the late Lord Derby and Lord Grey, was established in Ireland in 1831 would have to be discarded. There were 24,000 Protestant children scattered throughout Ireland in schools where the Roman Catholics were the vast majority, and the result of denominational education would be that they would be either driven into the Roman Catholic Church or out of the schools altogether. He did not think it a fitting thing for an English House of Commons to force them to accept one or other of these alternatives. There was another matter to be borne in mind by the Legislature. There existed a party in the English Church which was always trying to assimilate the practices and ceremonies of the Church to those of Rome. They not only introduced a great deal of Roman Catholic ceremonial, but much of

the Romish faith, and that which had been abjured by the Church at the Reformation. If, therefore, the denominational teaching of the Church of England were established in the schools, there was no telling what it might be in twenty or thirty years' time. He remembered reading a clever work of fiction, entitled "Paul Play," in which it was related how a good ship was sunk in mid-ocean by having holes bored in her keel by traitors on board; and he sometimes thought that there was a glimpse at work at the bottom of the Church. He trusted that the object would be defeated, and that the Dissenters and the members of the Low and Broad Church would feel that it behoved them to be very watchful, and to take care that this great Protestant country should maintain its Protestant Bible, its Protestant schools and teaching, and that it should continue to hold its rank among the nations of the world.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN YACHT-RACE.

THE first of three international yacht-races has been fairly won by the American schooner-yacht Sappho. The race was splendidly contested, although the American from the first hour had it all her own way. The racing yachts were towed away eastward. Both yachts started two miles from the Nab Light, south by west, with a moderate breeze blowing south-east. At starting there was some little hitch, on account of the American yacht having run across the Cambria's bows, the latter yacht having secured the weather position to windward. As the vessels bowed away the Cambria beat to windward, and the Sappho was about ten miles to seaward, right ahead. The Sappho went ahead with a jump, and gained on Mr. Ashbury's yacht slightly. The Cambria was taken by surprise at this spurt, and all attempts to recover lost ground were fruitless at this time, and up to ten minutes past nine the larger schooner made the distance between the yachts gradually greater. The vessels were parted by two miles, and for half an hour from this time the Cambria appeared slightly to recover when she was off the Owers. A pretty scene was witnessed from the sailing-ships, when a fleet of yachts with white sails set made their appearance to accompany the two vessels. The Cambria in one short tack had gained on the Sappho about a quarter of a mile, and from that time until five o'clock both ships were comparatively close, the Sappho being ahead. About half-past three the Cambria was ahead of Brighton Pier. Running past Brighton rapidly, the yacht got off Newhaven about a quarter to four, the larger vessel maintaining her lead. They both tacked and stood to the southward, the American schooner being about three miles and a half ahead. Vice-Commodore Bennett's yacht was running well just then; she had been gradually gaining on the yachts all day, and as she tacked at the same time as the two racing schooners her distance under the lee of the Cambria was not more than a mile, standing to the southward. As they stood off the breeze freshened, and hauled to the eastward, until the heads of the yachts at five o'clock were brought to look straight for the distance-mark. In the mean time the Cambria reached the Dantless, with a freshening breeze, and the wind hauled still more to the eastward, until the yachts were able to sail with sheets cast off. The Sappho, as the wind freed the vessels, went away in a manner that astonished everyone who witnessed her sailing. Her great power told immediately, and she sailed hand over hand. The Cambria, it must be stated, was not sailed quite so free as she might have been at this particular and critical time, on account of the uncertainty that was felt about the position of the mark-steamers Vectis, which was not to be desired. At twenty minutes past six the Vectis was seen about seven miles leeward of the spot that should have been her position. She (Vectis) did all she could under the unfortunate circumstances, and arrived at her position about seven o'clock, when she hove to. But the American schooner, by this time, had a long way overshot the mark, and Mr. Ashbury and his friends on board being satisfied that the Cambria was beaten, although the Sappho had not rounded the mark, there being no mark when she sailed over the ground, where the Vectis should have been, and having completed the course of sixty miles, dead to windward, by seven o'clock, did not trouble to pass round the steamer, but, giving the palm of merit for the day to the American, bore up, and ran back to the Nab. It should not be forgotten that, had the loser practised smartly, and taken advantage of the non-appearance at the proper time of the mark-boat, she might have rounded the vessel and ran back to the Nab, while her rival was some distance away. But the owner of the Cambria was satisfied that the Sappho had fairly earned the prize, and that it was no fault of hers that she had overshot the mark so far. The American yachtsmen did their best to win the race, even to thoroughly wetting the great sails, to give her all the advantage of tight canvas. Neither vessel altered or shifted sails while on the windward course—a distance of ninety miles, allowing for tacking, although but sixty in a direct line in the wind's eye. The various tacks were made as follows:—

Time.		
1. 8.30—Start, stood to S.E.	N.E.	about 3½ miles.
2. 9.20—tacked to	S.E.	" 6 "
3. 10.12 "	N.E.	" 6 "
4. 11.16 "	S.E.	" 6 "
5. 12.0 "	N.E.	" 4 "
6. 12.30 "	S.	" 30 "
7. 3.41 "	N.E.	" 34 "
8. 7.0 "		Bore away for home.

The Cambria reached the Nab at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and brought up in Cowes Roads about four o'clock; the Sappho arriving about two hours later.

A large party of visitors desirous of seeing the race went on board the Vectis, and were much disappointed because they saw scarcely anything of the match. Those in authority on board the steamer gave the following excuse for the course they took:—"The course given to the yachts was S.E., and after a fair start at 8.30 the Vectis steamed ahead at half speed in that course until they came to mid-Channel, when, finding that the yachts were evidently keeping an easterly course under the land, they decided to steam in that direction, in order to give them a sight of the steamer, knowing how difficult it would be for them to make her out after a long beat to windward if they had lost sight of her. The breeze, however, shifted and freshened so much that the Vectis was unable to get to windward of them. The Cambria bore up in time for the Sappho to round, it was decided to return at once, especially as the Sappho appeared at that time to be fully eight miles ahead, and well to windward of the turning-point. Whether this explanation will be regarded as satisfactory by those most concerned in the matter is, to say the least, doubtful. On behalf of the Cambria the umpire was Mr. Marrett, and for the Sappho Mr. Bridson, of the Muriel and Derwent. The referee was Commodore Lee.

LESSONS FROM STATISTICS.

ON March 31 last the first quarter of the year 1870 came to an end, and on the 5th of the present month the Registrar-General issued his report upon the condition of the people of these islands as ascertained from the returns made to his department. The period was rather an eventful one—in some respects favourable, in some otherwise; but, before we describe its characteristics, it may be as well to explain the leading statistics on which the figures are based. The population of the United Kingdom is reckoned by estimate at 30,838,210—that of England and Wales being 22,090,163, of Scotland 3,222,837, and of Ireland 5,525,210. On this aggregate of souls the corrected death rate for the first quarter of the year is 26.6 per 1000, and the birth rate 37.7. The marriage rate is 17.6 per thousand; but, as the returns of marriages are always three months in arrear, it must be understood that this calculation is for the last quarter of 1869 instead of the first quarter of 1870. With this preface, we may begin our story.



STUBS OF THE PENTELICUS.

BRIDGE OF FILKEMI.

BIVOUAC OF GREEK BRIGANDS IN THE DEFILE OF MARATHON.

PLAIN OF MARATHON.

BAY OF MARATHON.

The first and most gratifying feature of the present report is the increase of marriages—an infallible sign of reviving prosperity. The fatal crisis of 1866 had been felt uninterruptedly up to last year; but then, for the first time, the effects of the calamity became less perceptible. The number of marriages for the Christmas quarter of 1869 exceeded by 1322 that for the corresponding quarter of 1868. The births, too, for the quarter just ended were above the average; and not only was trade better, but provisions were cheaper also. In the winter of 1868 wheat had been 72s. 2d. a quarter; last winter it was only 42s. 3d. Potatoes fell from 7s. 4d. to 5s. 3d. the cwt; and if meat was no cheaper, it was, at any rate, no dearer. So far, therefore, the information is satisfactory; but when we turn to the tale of deaths the intelligence is of a different character. That it has been a hard winter everybody knows; but perhaps everybody does not know what a "hard winter" really means or what it costs in human life. This season, which well-fed, well-clothed, healthy people mildly describe as "bracing," has cost the population of the kingdom at least 20,000 lives. As compared even with last winter, the deaths of the quarter have been 10,000 in excess; as compared with the winter of 1868, they have been 24,000. All the deaths from all the epidemic diseases during the same period were not so many. It is reckoned that measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, fever, and diarrhoea destroyed but 20,000 victims between them, whereas the cold killed 24,000. Man, concludes the Registrar-General, "is an atmospheric creature." The "bleak, dry, harsh, east and north-east winds," which arrested vegetation proved fatal also to human life. Yet there is consolation in prospect. The Registrar-General thinks it "quite possible" that the mortality of the first quarter may be compensated by a healthy summer and autumn, and that the ultimate account for the year may not be unfavourable.

We have said that the population of these islands approaches closely to 31,000,000, and we can now add that its gross increase is, or was, for the last quarter just about 700 a day. The net increase, however, is something very different, being reduced by emigration to exactly one half. During the first three months of the year the excess of births over deaths was 62,450; and the number of emigrants 32,627, of whom about 3000 were foreigners. The current of emigration still flows chiefly from Ireland, and in the direction of the United States. On an average, a shipload of 152 emigrants of pure English birth left these shores every day. It will be interesting to see by-and-by what impulse has been given to this movement by the special organisations now at work for the purpose. The variations in the annual figures are extraordinary. Sometimes the stream flows with prodigious force; sometimes it ebbs almost to ceasing. In the year 1853, for example, the emigrants from our ports were 330,000 in number; in 1861 but 90,000. For the four years ending with 1867 the returns were tolerably steady, at an amount slightly exceeding 200,000. According to the present return, the aggregate for the year would be only 130,000; but it must be remembered that the winter quarter is that least in favour for sea voyages, and the full tale may be expected to be considerably higher.

It will probably be within the knowledge of the public that the scope of these returns has recently been much enlarged, and it is hoped that before long the co-operation of other countries may be obtained for the work in hand. England is now divided for registration purposes into upwards of 2000 sub-districts, and the deaths are classified to some extent according to ages as well as causes. "It will be evident," says the Registrar-General, "on surveying the tables, that they give as comprehensive a view of the diseases plaguing the population dispersed over the soil of the kingdom as a series of photographs could give of the clouds that sweep over its skies." This is true, no doubt; and when the area of observation is enlarged, and the field of view extended, we may hope for some important results. At present, though we must surely be on the right track, it must be confessed that the progress we have made in predicting or arresting disease is not considerable. The object of all science, it has been said, is to foretell the future; but whence diseases come is as unknown to us as it was to our forefathers. Occasionally, as in the case of vaccination, we hit upon a real discovery, and the Registrar-General tells us in these very returns, that over a vast tract of England the once terrible scourge of smallpox is "practically a nullity." But as to other forms of pestilence we are still in the dark. Nobody knows why measles at one time or scarlet fever at another should ravage our large towns, or why typhus fever should be destructive one year and unheard of the next. It is said, indeed, that medical science has made little or no advance in the treatment of diseases, and that the mortality arising from them is affected, if at all, more by general sanitary conditions than professional skill. We have begun to regard certain maladies as preventable or controllable, but we can control them only by arresting contagion. Medicine has no more antidotes or specifics than it had in the last generation; and if we appear at any time to be within reach of a successful theory, the prospect is soon destroyed by a theory of an opposite character. It is clear, however, that we can do no better than go onward on the path before us. By such returns as these we are at least ascertaining facts; and the knowledge of facts may lead, in course of time, to the knowledge of laws. One thing is certain, that the condition of the public health does improve. There are some plagues and some diseases which we have actually outlived, and the ravages of epidemics generally are infinitely less than they were a century ago, if we may credit the loose records of those times. It must be remembered, too, that this progress

has been made in spite of certain unfavourable conditions, such as the aggregation of large numbers of people in great towns, with the manifold exigencies of manufacturing industry. We have, in fact, learnt that certain things and certain practices are dangerous to life; and we endeavour, not without success, to abolish or limit their effects. If we have not as yet gone much beyond this, it is, at any rate, not for want of inquiry; and the extension of sanitary researches now contemplated will lead us, we may hope, in good time, to corresponding progress in the way of discovery.—*Times*.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

SEVERAL batches of official despatches respecting the late tragedy in Greece have been published since last week. Among these are letters from Mr. Erskine to Lord Clarendon; extracts from a diary kept by Mr. Lloyd; two letters from Mr. Vyner to Lord Muncaster; a medical report of the condition of the bodies of the four victims; a report of Colonel Théagénis, the envoy sent to the brigands by the Greek Government; and other com-

of his mission, and that he appeared to be chiefly intent upon surrounding the band with a military cordon, which was only a secondary part of his duty. "If our letters," adds Mr. Erskine, "had reached Oropos in time to prepare the brigands for the sight of the troops, the collision might perhaps have been avoided, and the band might have been induced to come to terms." In a despatch, dated May 7, Lord Clarendon acknowledges the receipt of a letter from M. Bralass-Armeni, expressing, on behalf of the King and the Government of Greece, their profound grief, and that of the whole nation, at the catastrophe which had occurred. Lord Clarendon, in reply, states that the best proof the Greek Government can give of its sorrow will be to institute a thorough investigation, regardless of persons, into the crime. "In demanding this," adds the despatch, "her Majesty's Government do not go beyond the strictest requirements of justice; and if the Greek Government neglects this opportunity of purging the country from the scandal of general brigandage, when the nation is roused to a sense of its fatal consequences, it may never again recur; but it will be some satisfaction to her Majesty's Government if the fate of their murdered countrymen should serve to improve the condition of Greece, in which England has always taken a lively interest."

Amid the horror caused by the accounts of the recent atrocities by the Greek brigands, it has been with a kind of savage satisfaction that the public has learnt that some at least of their number have met with the condign punishment they had so wickedly earned. The name of brigand has long been associated with ideas of heroic bearing and romantic generosity, but the mercenary and brutal wretches who perpetrated these horrors have effectually dispelled those fictions. A photograph published by the London Stereoscopic Company (which we this week reproduce in an engraving), will assist to show what the brigands of Attica really are. It is a representation of the heads of the seven villains who were shot by the soldiers and afterwards decapitated. None of them appear to be very young, and the majority are of middle age. In two instances the faces are disfigured by wounds, but in others the ordinary aspect remains. One is positively fearful in its ugliness, but several are only noticeable for the truculence displayed on them. One head, with matted hair obscuring a low forehead, impresses the beholder with the idea that in life the man who bore it would never have shrunk from cruelty nor listened to an appeal for mercy. The youngest faces are the least repulsive, but all of them are of the lowest type, and indicative of savage greed. The photograph, ghastly as it is, possesses an attraction at the present moment which will render the likenesses of these seven ruffians worth placing before our readers.

A somewhat picturesque account of the Greek brigands is furnished by a correspondent of the *Lemberg Gazette*, a Polish paper published in Austria. He says that the principal band is composed of several hundred shepherds in the mountains of Hymettus and Pentelicus. These brigands maintain friendly relations with men of all classes at Athens, and have influential supporters among the various political parties, and especially in the army. Their victims are almost always either foreigners or Greek merchants and bankers. They look upon the native nobility as their patrons, and sometimes invite them to be godfathers to their children, an invitation which is seldom refused, as the relationship thus produced establishes a sort of freemasonry between the brigands and the nobles, and protects the estates of the latter against depredations. One of the most popular of the old Greek families among the brigand bands is that of Prince Soutzo. The head of this family, Prince Demetrius, is the godfather of upwards of sixty brigand children. One day the Prince was hunting in the vicinity of Athens, when a brigand deputation invited him to the marriage feast of a member of their band, named Andrea. The Prince followed the deputation to a secluded spot in the mountains, where Andrea presented to him his bride, who, according to the custom of the country, had sat for three days in a hut covered with green boughs, into which only women were admitted to offer her their farewell salutations on the approaching termination of her maiden life. Andrea unveiled the girl before the Prince, upon which she kissed him on the forehead, and invited him to take part in the marriage banquet.

The Prince then sat down with the brigands, and various meats were brought in on silver dishes, with wine in golden goblets, the Prince eating and drinking with his hosts till night. Shortly afterwards Andrea became notorious as one of the fiercest of the brigand chiefs, and a price of 1000 drachmas was set on his head. Notwithstanding this, no one dared to betray the bandit, and the Government at length ordered Prince Soutzo to go in pursuit of him with a detachment of soldiers. The Prince, however, begged the Government to relieve him of this duty, representing that if he accepted it the brigands would take a fearful revenge on his family. His petition was granted, and someone else was appointed to take the command; but all his efforts to capture Andrea failed, and ultimately the Government was compelled to send Prince Soutzo to negotiate with him, as the bandits declared they would not trust anyone else. The correspondent adds that King George himself has had to show the bandits an amount of consideration which proves how powerful they are in the country. During his last tour in his dominions he was surrounded by a number of them in the mountains, headed by a notorious chieftainess named Kara Janina. Advancing boldly to the King, she asked him to stoop down to her from his saddle, and, after kissing him on the forehead, wished him a pleasant journey, and recommended her children to his care.



HEADS OF BRIGANDS CONCERNED IN THE LATE MASSACRE.

(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.)

munications. Writing on April 28, Mr. Erskine says that no satisfactory evidence had up to that time been produced as to the immediate cause of the collision with the troops, nor was he aware of the existence of any testimony as to the circumstances under which the prisoners were murdered, except the report of Colonel Théagénis. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd were found lying dead about five or six miles from Oropos; Count Boyl and Mr. Vyner some distance beyond. The former gentlemen had been repeatedly stabbed in the back, and Mr. Herbert had also been cut with a sabre, besides receiving three gun-shot wounds. Mr. Lloyd, in addition to three wounds in the back, was shot in the neck, and must have died instantly. Mr. Vyner is supposed to have been shot while running. He had only one wound, and death would be instantaneous and painless. Count Boyl had two gun-shot wounds, and was not disfigured. Mr. Erskine states that the King had called on Mrs. Lloyd to express his grief at her bereavement, and that it appeared to be his intention to provide amply for her. The dragoman who accompanied the tourists to Marathon had been examined in the presence of the Italian Minister, the British Minister, and one of the Greek Ministers. Mr. Erskine says that the impression he brought away from this examination was that Colonel Théagénis had signally failed to carry out the conciliatory measures which were the main object

Imperial Parliament.

The Beverly and Bridgewater Disfranchisement and the Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bill, a Bill to Amend the Law relating to the Sequestration for Debt of English and Welsh Benefices, the Felony Bill, and the Mortgage Debenture Act Amendment Bill were read the first time. The War Office Bill was passed through Committee, after being amended, at the instance of Earl Grey, by assimilating the method of appointing the new secretaries, which was carried on a division by 33 to 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
REDUCTION OF LIGHT DUES.

Mr. SHAW LEPREUR, replying to an inquiry from Mr. Graves, stated that in consequence of the flourishing condition of the mercantile marine and that it was intended to make a considerable reduction in the light dues now levied on British shipping; but instead of making the reduction pro rata over the whole kingdom, it was thought preferable to remedy certain inequalities and anomalies much complained of, which the hon. gentleman described; the total amount of relief to British shipping coming to about £51,000 a year.

THE GREEK MASSACRE.

Mr. OTWAY informed Mr. A. Herbert that, with the object of having as complete an investigation as possible into the recent lamentable occurrences in Greece, Mr. Erskine, our Minister at Athens, had been empowered to obtain from the Greek Government the best legal assistance that could be procured. The Foreign Secretary had also telegraphed to that gentleman to take steps for postponing the execution of the brigands in custody until such an inquiry had been made as might be considered satisfactory by the English Government.

PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

Sir D. WEDDERBURN directed attention to the system of conducting public prosecutions in Scotland, and moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the subject, in which he was supported by Mr. Miller, Mr. Grieve, Mr. Nicol, and other Scotch members. The LORD ADVOCATE resisted the motion, on the ground that the system was well known to everyone interested in the matter, and that the means of getting satisfactory information respecting it was within the reach of all. Inquiry was therefore unnecessary. In this opinion the House concurred, and negatived the motion without going to a division.

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

Sir W. LAWSON, after dilating upon the evils, moral and physical, of the opium traffic with China, moved a resolution condemning the system under which a large portion of the revenues of India was raised from this source. The amendment, briefly stated, by which the hon. member supported his proposal was that that which was morally wrong could not be politically right.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. FOWLER; but, after a lengthened discussion, Mr. GRANT DUFF moved the previous question, which was supported by Mr. D. Dalrymple, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Henley. On the House dividing, the "previous question" was carried by 150 to 46. The motion was consequently lost.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SALE OF BENEFICES BILL.

Mr. CROSS addressed ten members in moving the second reading of his Benefices Bill; though soon after an audience assembled adequate to appreciating a very interesting speech, in which the history of private Church patronage was traced and the objects of the bill clearly stated. They are, in the main, to prevent the sale of the exercise of the right of the next presentation to a living, as distinguished from the right to present.

Mr. B. HOPE urged that the existing system of private patronage had tended to introduce into the Church a number of valuable clergymen, who are at once men of the world and men of God.

Sir J. COLECLUGGE was fully for the bill, in the belief that it would operate to strengthen the existing relations between the clergy and laity. Mr. BAILL was emphatic in his approval; and Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, in his ardent way, spoke of its being calculated to make more firm the position of the "flock" in the Church.

Mr. HENLEY nibbled at details, and protested that the bill struck at the root of all private presentations.

The second reading was achieved amidst congratulatory cheers.

SUBURBAN COMMONS BILL.

On the second reading of the Suburban Commons Bill, which prohibits the inclosure, under any circumstances, of commons within certain distances of towns, Mr. J. LOWTHIAN moved its rejection, on the ground that it did not deal with ordinary commons, which are scenes of rural felicity, but with millions of acres of land which were not anything of that kind. Generally speaking, the principle of the measure was favourably received, but its details were as generally criticised. The second reading was carried without a division, whereupon it was moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee. This, on a division, was negatived by 133 to 77.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of private bills, to the Naturalisation Bill, and one or two other Government measures. The Ecclesiastical Patronage Transfer Bill passed through Committee.

WAR OFFICE BILL.

On the amendments to this bill being reported, Lord LYVEDEN expressed some surprise at the vote which was given by the Opposition when the bill was in Committee, which had the effect of introducing an amendment to which the Government could not agree. The question belonged more particularly to the House of Commons, and there could be no reason why their Lordships should be brought into conflict with the other House, the real dispute being as to whether two members of that House should take office under a Government and remain in the House without going before their constituents.

Lord NORTHBROOK said it was not the intention of the Government to ask their Lordships to reverse the decision which had already been pronounced. The report was then received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LATE MASSACRE IN GREECE.

Sir R. PALMER, understanding that her Majesty's Government thought it premature to discuss the question of the late unhappy occurrences in Greece, owing to the non-completion of the information, gave notice to postpone the motion of which he had given notice for to-morrow.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in answer to Mr. Hambro, said that it was the intention to extend the system all over the country as far as might be possible, and the works were being proceeded with. Since the telegraphs had come into the possession of the Government 156 new stations had been established, and this number would be greatly extended during the present year.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

General FORSTER asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to a paragraph stating that a demonstration would take place in Hyde Park on Sunday next, to express sympathy with the French Republican party, and to protest against the alleged demand by the French Ambassador for the extradition of M. Florens; and whether such a demonstration would be permitted to take place?

Mr. BRUCE said he believed some such meeting as that referred to was in contemplation, on the mistaken supposition that a demand had been made for the extradition of French refugees by the French Government. He wished to state that neither officially nor privately, neither directly nor indirectly, had Lord Clarendon received any communication, either through Lord Lyons or M. de Lavallette, from the French Government respecting M. Florens or any other French refugee in this country; nor had any mention been made to Lord Clarendon of M. Florens having any connection with the conspiracy which had been discovered. When it should become known that the supposition was without foundation, it was to be hoped that the proposed demonstration would not be held, but if the attempt should be made every precaution would be taken to preserve peace and order.

GOVERNMENT AMENDMENTS TO THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. Corrance, said the Government amendments to the Education Bill would be placed upon the paper before Whit-sun-tide.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The House again went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, resuming its consideration at clause 17, which provides that the tenant shall not be compelled to quit until the sum awarded to him by the Court of Compensation is paid, and that he may set it off against arrears of rent. The clause, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Considerable progress was made in the bill during the remainder of the night.

Mr. J. S. LAURIE relates an anecdote connected with the late Professor Simpson's application of chloroform to patients under surgical treatment. The use of the anæsthetic was denounced by certain Calvinistic objectors, who held that to check the sensation of pain in connection with "visitation of God" was to contravene the decrees of an all-wise Creator. Professor Simpson's answer was that the Creator, during the process of extracting the rib from Adam, must necessarily have adopted a somewhat corresponding artifice—"for did not God throw Adam into a deep sleep?" The pietists were silenced.

BITE OF A VIPER.—On Tuesday a deputation of the waterworks committee of the Bradford Town Council, accompanied by the town clerk, went on an inspection to the Barden Reservoir of the Bradford Waterworks. Among the deputation was Mr. Jonathan Gibson, councillor for the south ward. The party arrived in safety at Barden, but, unfortunately, Mr. Gibson met with a sad accident. A viper, about 14 in. long, made its appearance close to Mr. Johnson's house at Barden, where the company lunched. Mr. Gibson, imagining the creature harmless, took it up from the ground, when it turned round and bit him between the first finger and thumb of the left hand. The poisonous character of the bite quickly made itself visible, and Mr. Gibson became insensible, lay in that state for an hour, and it was at first feared that he was dying. He was afterwards removed to Addingham, placed under the care of two medical men, and soon began to recover.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1879.

FREE TRADE QUESTIONS.

AFTER repeated and costly fights, the principle of free trade in certain matters in which prescription and privilege have for centuries had their way upon the river is affirmed by the decision of the Select Committee on the Thames Navigation Bill. The Committee, presided over by Mr. Ayrton and comprising members like Mr. Morley and Mr. Locke, have refused to pass the preamble of the bill except upon condition, among other things, that "a provision should be introduced to abolish the qualification for obtaining a license of having previously entered into any contract or into any indenture of apprenticeship." And, again, that "persons may be specially licensed for any particular calling on the river for which they have proved themselves to be competent." And thus disappear almost, if not entirely, elements of protection appertaining to the navigation of the Thames which have existed for many centuries, and can refer themselves back to statutes of the old simple days when Acts of Parliament, easily accessible to this hour, were passed "to forbid affrays between Welshmen, to prevent the carrying of horses and oxen out of this kingdom, and to make an end of the vice of luxury."

There is nothing remarkable in the principles affirmed by the Committee. Only they suggest the question why they should not be carried a great deal farther. Practically, they amount to this, that people may do necessary work in the navigation of the Thames, upon giving proof of competency, without being obliged to prove that they have acquired that competency in any particular manner. In fact, if a "heaven-born" bargeman were to appear to-morrow and prove his capacity to thread the mazes of the Pool, he might demand a license at once; and, as the Scotch say, "What for no?"

But then the learned professions occur at once to one's mind. A Bishop may ordain a literate—whatever that, precisely, may be; but if a man were found who was ready to prove that his qualifications in mastery of the law would stand the most rigid examination, or if a medical student who had not gone through an hour of the usual curriculum were prepared to place his qualifications side by side with those who had, and challenged a comparison, there is no power under the sun which could admit the student in law, or the student in medicine, to practice. It is true that an untrained, unrecognised expert may practise surgery or medicine, but it may also be said that he does so at his peril; for if any patient dies unluckily under his hands, an alarming amount of evidence is sure to be forthcoming to convict him of incompetency, and then he will get a pretty stiff term of penal servitude for manslaughter.

The case with regard to the Bar is still more difficult, the restrictions still more stringent. Of course, if a wag were to dress himself up in a wig and gown, and plead and lose a cause in Westminster Hall, he would not run the risk of being convicted of manslaughter, nor is it easy to say of what offence he would be guilty, except contempt of court. But the question is, how could he obtain a *locus standi* for his purpose, and, if he did, why should his procedure be a contempt of court? It seems certain that the very utmost that could be allowed to the law in this matter is to provide, by enforcing examinations, that incompetent persons shall not be admitted to perform certain special and difficult functions. Whether there is a reason of even sound expediency for preventing any man, even without examination or certificate, to practise as an advocate or a legal adviser may be questioned; and certainly, if the rules of the Bar are justifiable, those of trades unions are not to be condemned. The Bar and Medicine are trade guilds, and nothing else. The excuse for State interference in the case of medicine is that the doctor deals with matters of life and health. But this view of the subject, pushed as far as it can go, would make the doctor a State functionary at once; and, indeed, there is a leaning towards that end visible, not only in the public social criticism, but in some of the legislation of the time. It remains to be seen, however, whether, in matters of life and health, the principle of *Caveat emptor* is not the true one. There is no royal road to medicine or to law; but neither is there a prescriptive road to either; and, supposing there was sufficient inducement, nobody can doubt that individual enterprise, even with difficult cases of medicine and surgery, would be competent to the task of setting up schools of training which would be quite equal to the privileged schools, and which might eventually be better. There is much in tradition; but, after all, tradition is not everything, and it is astonishing how rapidly it grows. To say nothing of the fact that perhaps the advantages of precedent as a guide are fully counterbalanced by its disadvantages as a master; and that professional *esprit de corps*,

while it is a great helper, is a great corrupter too. Why should the watermen and pilots on the Thames have what may be called Expert Free Trade all to themselves?

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY held a Drawingroom, on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. On behalf of her Majesty, the Prince of Wales will hold a Levee, at St. James's Palace, on the 30th inst.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has offered a challenge cup to be competed for by American and British yachts of 100 tons and upwards, on the conditions usually adopted in the sailing-matches of the Royal Yacht Squadron, but subject to any modification which may be considered advisable by the sailing committee of the club.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES will open the new schools for the children of seamen and others, in connection with St. Paul's, Dock-street, London Docks, about the end of June. The Salters' Company has contributed a donation of twenty guineas to the building fund of these schools.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, second son of the Czar and nephew to the Princess of Wales, has just died at St. Petersburg. He was born on May 8, 1869.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN was sufficiently recovered to take his place in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday.

LORD HOUGHTON has been appointed a member of the Historical MSS. Commission.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., who has been suffering from a severe cold, is so far recovered as to be able to transact official business.

DR. DURNFORD, THE REV. JOSHUA HUGHES, AND THE REV. J. E. WILKINSON, the Bishops of Chichester, St. Asaph, and Zululand respectively, were consecrated, on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Rev. Julius Stadel, B.A., Rector of Washington, Durham preached.

THE EARL OF BURFORD, the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, has been christened at St. James's Palace, her Majesty standing sponsor in person, and Miss Burdett Coutts being the other godmother. The ceremony was private. The infant Earl is grandson of the late General Grey, and was born in the house about the time of the General's death.

MR. JAMES BRYCE is gazetted Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, in the room of Sir Travers Twiss, D.C.L., resigned.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL presided over the annual festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution last Saturday. It was stated that the income last year amounted to £2557. A subscription list representing a sum of £1585 was announced before the close of the proceedings.

LORD AND LADY MUNCASTER have arrived in London, and are the guests of the Right Hon. Edward Home, in Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

MR. BARON PIGOTT has decided, at Judges' Chambers, that the medical reports furnished to the Brighton Railway Company respecting the persons injured in the New-cross collision were privileged communications.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY, who is about to be married to Lord Derby, is the second daughter of the late Earl Delawarr, and sister to the present peer of that title and to Lord Buckhurst. Her Ladyship was born in 1825, and was married, in 1847, to the late Marquis of Salisbury, who died in April, 1868. There are three sons and two daughters the issue of this marriage, the youngest of whom was born in 1854. Lord Derby is now forty-four years of age.

LORD SHAFTESBURY presided over the annual meeting of the Ragged School Union, which was held at Exeter Hall, on Monday evening. The noble Earl expressed a hope that Mr. Forster would be supported in his efforts to retain the Bible in rate-supported schools. Earlier in the day Lord Shaftesbury took the chair at the annual meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, at Willis's Rooms.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON has consented to take the chair at a public demonstration of the working men of London, which will be held in about three weeks, to give an expression of their opinion on the Government Education Bill.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of the New Zealand medals for the naval forces has been received by the Admiralty from the Mint, and will be distributed immediately.

THE IDEA OF AN OECUMENICAL COUNCIL to be summoned by the Orthodox Greek Church is gradually gaining ground in that communion.

THE ANNIVERSARY GATHERINGS of the Church of England Sunday School Union, the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Missions to Seamen, the Home Missionary Society, and the Irish Church Missions were held on Tuesday.

THE PERSONS RECENTLY SENT OUT TO CANADA by the emigration societies have all found ready employment at good wages, and they are spoken of highly by the agents.

RELAPSING FEVER has so steadily declined in the metropolis that one of the wards in the temporary hospital at Hampstead has been entirely closed.

THE TRAMWAY FROM BOW CHURCH TO WHITECHAPEL CHURCH was opened on Monday morning. The cars are constructed to carry forty-four persons—twenty-two inside and twenty-two out. The journey occupies about twenty minutes, and the fare is 2d.

PRINCE L. D'ARENBERG, Military Attaché of the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been murdered. The motive of the crime is not known, but a workman whom the Prince had employed is suspected of having committed it, and has been arrested. He denies his guilt, however.

DR. REED, superintendent of the Convalescent Hospital at Cheshire, Cheshire, in connection with the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, has received £16,000 towards the erection of a new hospital from Mr. Robert Barnes, an ex-Mayor of Manchester, who last year gave £10,000 towards the purchase of the site of the present hospital.

THE REMAINS OF DR. ARCHIBALD CAMERON, who took a leading part in the abortive rising in the Highlands in 1717, lie in the Savoy Chapel, and a descendant has obtained permission to put a memorial window into the church in his honour. The design has just been submitted to her Majesty, who has, we understand, expressed her approval of it.

AT A MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM, on Monday night, in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners and against the Coercion Bill, the present Government was strongly condemned. Nearly all the speakers were Englishmen, and a resolution demanding the repeal of the Union was carried unanimously.

THE MALLOW ELECTION has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Waters, by a majority of eight over his opponent, Major Knox.

A DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT occurred, on Monday, between Luxemburg and Arlon, Belgium. The *Meuse* states that twenty persons were killed; but, according to the *Organe de Namur*, twenty-seven lives have been sacrificed and forty persons are injured.

AN OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX has taken place at Kingston-on-Thames. A few days since there were five cases in the workhouse infirmary, and the medical officer reported that the cook and two men nurses had taken it. The district medical officers reported eighteen cases. It is said to have broken out in a place known as Young's-buildings in the town.

THE ADMIRALTY have issued a notification to the effect that all letters intended for the flying squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral G. P. T. Hornby should, on and after May 16 up to July 16 inclusive, be addressed to Valparaiso.

SAMUEL DURBER, at Tunstall, on Tuesday, was charged with having placed a large iron nut between the cogs of one of the wheels by which the cage of a pit at the Clough Hall Colliery was lowered. Fortunately, the engineman discovered what had been done in time to save a number of colliers from being precipitated 150 yards. The prisoner was remanded.

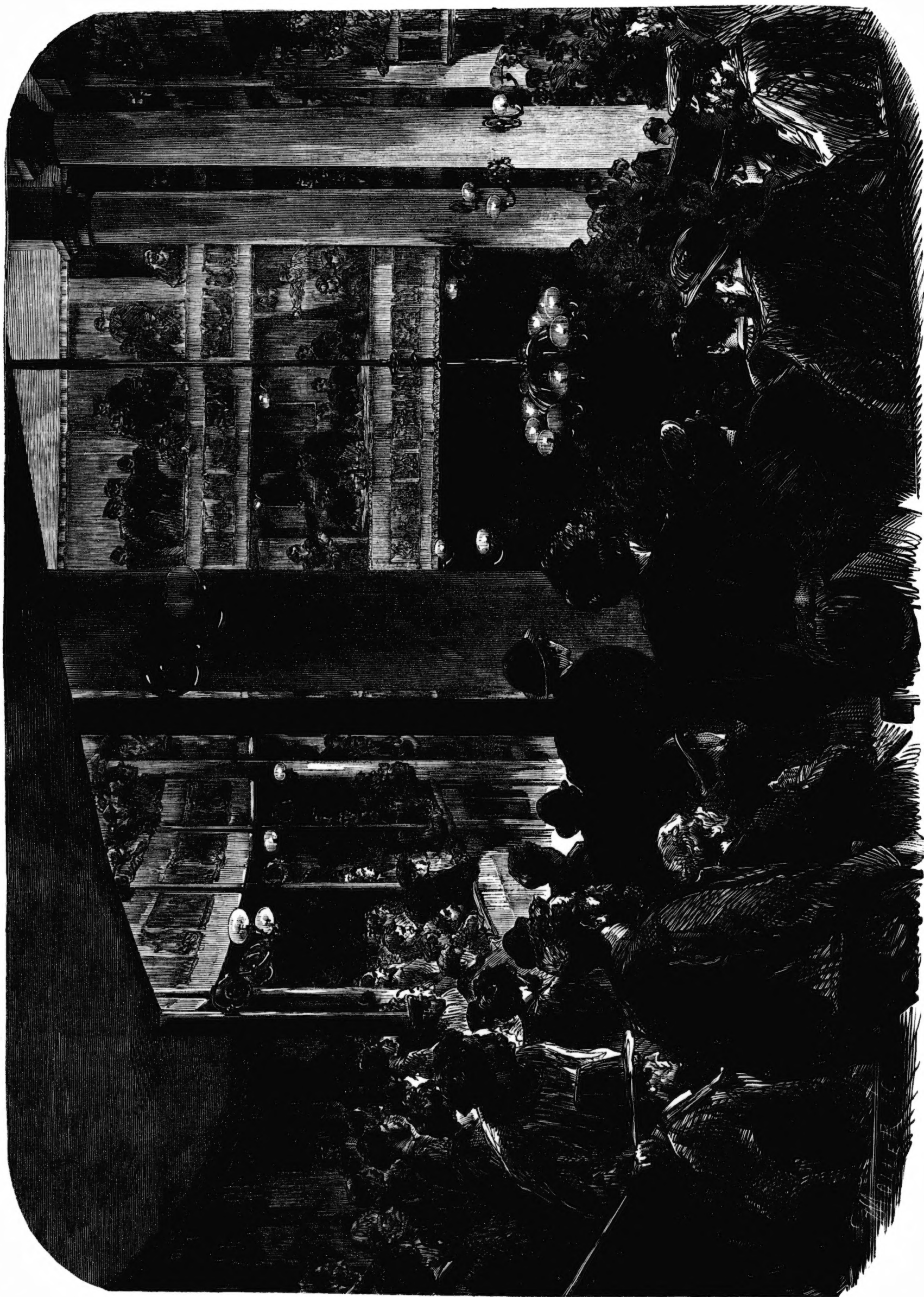
A RAILWAY COLLISION took place at Miles Platting, on Tuesday, between a Lancashire and Yorkshire train, going to Manchester, and a luggage-train. A first-class carriage was broken to fragments, and other carriages were damaged. Five persons were injured.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE has been "discovered" in Rome. It is stated that the design was to throw a bomb at his carriage, blowing him into the air, together with the two Cardinals in attendance; and, at the same moment, springing mines under the barracks of Cimarra, Ravenna, and St. Agatha, near the Vatican. The Romans declare the whole thing to be an invention by the police, in imitation of the discoveries in Paris.

THE CAMP OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION at Wimbledon will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 9. The terms will be, each officer £1 5s. for the fortnight. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be charged for any period less than four days 6s., and exceeding that time at 1s. 2d. per day. All applications must be made on or before June 20 next.

THE REV. J. C. HARRISON, in presiding over the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which was held in Finsbury Chapel on Tuesday, advocated a thorough revision of the Scriptures, conducted by competent critics from all denominations.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE is reported from a remote and desolate part of Kerry. A number of fishermen were dividing the contents of a cask of petroleum, which they had picked up at sea, when the liquid exploded, the house in which the fishermen were assembled was blown to pieces, two lives were lost, and many of the survivors were seriously injured.



PLEBISCITARY MEETING IN THE SALLE MOLERE, PARIS.

THE LATE MR. DANIEL MACLISE R.A.

WE lately reported the death of this distinguished artist, and we now place before our readers a portrait and somewhat fuller memoir of Mr. MacLise. He was of Scottish extraction, but was born at Cork, in the month of January, 1811. In early life he knew by experience what it was to

Cash and balance at a desk, Perch'd, like a crow, upon a three-legged stool, in the office of a banker. At the age of sixteen he, however, left this banking-house life, and commenced his artistic studies in the year 1828, removing to London, and becoming a pupil of the Antique School at the Royal Academy, where, and in the Life School, he carried off several prizes. Two years later he went to Paris, availing himself of the advantages of study in the galleries of that capital. In 1831 he took the gold medal of the Royal Society for his original painting, "The Choice of Hercules." His "All-Hallow Eve," a national subject, treated with singular ability, followed in 1833, succeeded by another Irish theme—his "Installation of Captain Rock." Next followed his "Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock"—a poetical subject, very clever and full of artistic qualities, though haply, if regarded from a realistic point of view, somewhat theatrical and fancy-ball-ish as a whole. Mr. MacLise was now a man of mark; those qualities which constitute the MacLise style were already clearly indicated: and a national painter of character-subjects which, with other tastes and training, we might have had, was lost to the world, though it gained a brilliant limner of chivalric and romantic subjects in lieu of that. The Vernon Gallery contains two of his most noted works, "The Play Scene in Hamlet," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1842; and "Malvolio and the Countess," a scene from "Twelfth Night," exhibited in 1840. He was elected an Associate in 1835, and an R.A. in 1840. Mr. MacLise has since been occupied mostly as a painter of poetical and dramatic works, often of large size, and frequently crowded with figures which evince liveliness of fancy and a skill of rare order in the drawing of the forms, as well as great richness and variety, though no great refinement of colour. Of his numerous pictures may be mentioned, as favourable examples of his style, "The Origin of the Harp," in the possession of Mr. Alan Potter; "The Ghost Scene in Macbeth," the property of Lord Chesterfield; "Snap-Apple Night," belonging to Mr. W. F. Fryer; and "Fitting-out Moses Primrose for the Fair," and "Moses's



THE LATE DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS)

Return from the Fair," the former painted in 1837, the latter in 1850, in the possession of Mr. John Chapman, the publisher; "The Author's Reception by the Players," in the collection of Mr. Gillott, of Birmingham; "Gil Blas and the Parasite," and "Scene from Midas," in the possession of her Majesty; "The Sleeping Beauty;" "Comus," a fresco in the Pavilion at Buckingham Palace; "The Ordeal by Touch," "Spirit of Justice," and "Spirit of Chivalry," in fresco, in the House of Lords; "Marriage of Strongbow with the Princess Eva;" "The Sacrifice of Noah," well known by the engraving; "The Wrestling Scene in 'As You Like It,'" 1855, &c. Of his portraits the most celebrated are probably those of Mr. C. Dickens and Lord Lytton. He was one of the fine-art jurors at the Great Paris Exhibition; and when, in consequence of the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, the presidency of the Royal Academy, became vacant, he was one of several artists to whom the eminent appointment was offered, and by whom it was successively declined.

With respect to the deceased master's place in English art, that has long since been admitted, not only by his own countrymen, but by the foremost critics of foreign nations. He attained acknowledged success in the three principal sections of historic art—Poetry, the Drama, and National Record. His pictures of "Hamlet" and of "Macbeth" are known throughout the world, and Continental academies have long since passed a most favourable verdict on his colossal work of "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo." His failures were few, and of but little moment; for, in the rare cases when his epopee was obscure, or his subject itself defective, these shortcomings were always compensated by his power as a draughtsman and by his skill in execution. In drawing the human figure he was wellnigh as learned as Poussin; in the casting of draperies he had all the accuracy, if he had some of the hardness, of Albert Dürer. He was clever in adroitly managing the most involved composition; but his light and shade were often too liberally scattered to be properly massed, and through this defect some of his works exhibited a seeming confusion and disorder. In minuteness and delicacy of finish it may be said that he equalled Meissonier and Wilkie; and this finish was not confined to works of minor dimensions, but spread over a vast area of canvas. Nothing could have been more foreign to the genius either of Wilkie or of MacLise than the strange style of art—half-mysticism, half-caricature—which is called Pre-Raphaelitism; and yet, first David Wilkie,



"FOR HOUSE AND HOME"—(PICTURE BY D. VAUTIER)

and next Daniel Maclise, were the fathers of pictorial realism in England. They swept away the cobwebs of conventionalism, of the "brown manner," the "loose manner," and the "vaporose manner." Wilkie painted pots and pans, Dutch clocks, and ches of drawers—Maclise painted hauberks and helmets, mulioned windows, and jewelled goblets—as they really were, in every reflection and refraction, every smoothness and asperity. But for the "Rent Day" we might never have had an "Awakened Conscience;" but for Maclise's "Hamlet" we might never have had Millais's "Ophelia." Daniel Maclise cannot be said to have founded a school; but he taught others to found schools of their own. His own manner was original, nor could he have been successfully imitated by any painter much less proficient than himself. He is gone, leaving one of the brightest records ever achieved in British Art; and the remembrance of his career will add one more jewel to the crown of genius which glitters on Ireland's brow.

As the events connected with the progress of a painter of national distinction are always interesting, it may not be inopportune to specify some of the works of the late Mr. Maclise, which have been made widely popular through the agency of the Art-Union of London. In 1850 this society published "The Seven Ages of Man," by Maclise; and in 1866 his brilliant series representing the incidents of the Norman Conquest were engraved under its direction. The play scene in "Hamlet"—the original of which is in the South Kensington Museum—was engraved in 1868, and no less than 13,000 impressions have been distributed amongst the subscribers. About five years ago the council of the Art-Union made an arrangement with Mr. L. Stocks, A.R.A., to engrave the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," and the companion picture, "Here Nelson fell," both in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster, and also purchased for 2000 guineas the original picture, painted in Maclise's study for the "Death of Nelson," with its copyright. As long ago as 1841 the winner of the £300 given by the Union purchased the "Sleeping Beauty" by the same distinguished artist. At that time a graceful compliment was paid to the painter, for the winner of the prize added to the money which he received from the society a present from his own purse.

THE PLEBISCITE IN FRANCE.

THE result of the plebiscitary vote, exclusive of Algeria, is stated to be as follows:—Ayes, 7,267,322; Noes, 1,530,382. The voters who abstained from the urns, or whose votes were nullified, amount to about 2,000,000. Nearly 50,000 soldiers and between 6000 and 7000 sailors voted "No."

In most of the large towns the voting was unfavourable to the Government. In Marseilles, with 76,627 registered voters, there were 34,829 noes and 18,412 ayes. In Toulouse, with 30,817 registered voters, there were 12,534 noes and 9112 ayes. In Bordeaux there were 18,469 noes and 10,127 ayes. In Lyons, with 79,597 registered voters, there were 35,769 noes and 22,294 ayes. In Paris the official result is stated to be 156,377 noes and 111,363 ayes. In 1852, when Louis Napoleon was elected Emperor of the French, the figures were 7,824,189 ayes, 253,145 noes, and 1,692,916 abstentions. The total number of registered electors being 9,833,576. The number of registered electors is now 10,416,668.

A correspondent writing from Paris on Monday says:—"All parties appear to be contented: the Imperialists because they have a larger majority than was expected, and the Republicans because when compared to the votes obtained at the last plebiscite they have gained much ground. Then, the town vote is considered highly satisfactory to the ardent Revolutionists. Among the important places which have voted against the Government are—Angers, Arles, Besançon, Beziers, Bordeaux, Brest, Cherbourg, Dijon, Grenoble, Lisle, Limoges, Lyons, Marseilles, Metz, Montpellier, Nantes, Nismes, St. Etienne, St. Quentin, Toulon, Toulouse, Valence, &c. At Rouen the votes were very equally divided; but the scale just turned against the Empire; at Roubaix, on the contrary, which is a town also suffering from the effects of free trade, the Government obtained 7000 votes against 1000. Boulogne-sur-Mer gives the Emperor a large majority to make up the bad reception of 1840, when the Prince landed from the Edinburgh Castle, Captain Crowe. In the provinces, the prefects must have displayed a devouring activity in getting so many persons up to the poll, and it is curious to remark the difference between the result of Sunday's voting and that of the voting at the last general elections. On Sunday the Opposition obtained only half as many votes as did the Liberal candidates who carried constituencies against the official candidates last summer, and yet nearly all of those deputies have opposed the plebiscite. However, the die is cast, and about 7,000,000 electors have sanctioned the new Constitution, which places the plebiscitary vote above representative government."

"The Liberal and ultra-Liberal papers are proud of the manner in which Paris behaved on Sunday; and, in fact, till a late hour in the night, nothing could have been more orderly than the conduct of the people. There was great anxiety to see how the fight was going on, and the kiosks along the boulevards were besieged, and the boulevards themselves crowded to an extent I have seldom seen. At about eleven o'clock a band of scamps, like one of the bands of last June, attempted to create a disturbance; its first act was to capture a chiffonnier and deprive him of his lantern, which was adopted as a banner round which a limited amount of rascaldom rallied. The 'Marseillaise' was sung, 'Vive Rochefort!' shouted; but no sympathy was manifested for the disturbers of the peace, and they vanished after a short and ungenial existence. The boulevards regained their tranquillity and the cafés were allowed to keep open; or, rather, they kept open, in the absence of the police, until a very late hour on Monday morning; journals never ceased appearing till after midnight. A good many precautions were taken, especially at the Tuilleries, and an extra force of grenadiers and voltigeurs of the Guard passed the night in the new buildings on the river side. In one of the spacious courtyards the dragoons of the Empress were kept in readiness, and carriages and horses, ready to start at a moment's notice, were kept waiting for the Emperor's Aides-de-camp. Marshal Canrobert, who spent most of the day at the Tuilleries, returned to his headquarters at the Place Vendôme at dinner-time, leaving M. Pietri with his Majesty, who, with Paris swarming with troops, could not have been much alarmed. All the neighbouring forts and garrisons strengthened the army of Paris."

"Among the various anecdotes in circulation, the following may be mentioned. At the Château d'Eau barracks, when the voting was about to commence, four soldiers, like the sergeants of La Rochelle, advanced and declared that, should they be shot for it, they would stand by the urn and see fair play. No objection was raised, so goes the story. At the Prince Eugène barracks, 1652 men are said to have voted 'Oui,' and 1121 'Non;' and twenty men of the Cent Gard are also reported to have voted against the Government! M. Emile Ollivier voted like a simple mortal, and had to wait thirty-five minutes before he could get up to the voting place."

Our Engraving represents a plebiscitary meeting in the Salle Mollière; but, as public meetings in Paris, as elsewhere, are very much alike, and we have more than once described such gatherings, it is unnecessary to repeat the operation now.

"FOR HOUSE AND HOME."

THERE are crises in a man's life when the best thing he can do is to be still and wait patiently for events, just as there are others when it behoves him to be up and doing, swiftly translating thought into action, and working with a definite purpose, without too much consideration of details or too careful a deliberation as to the most promising, instead of the readiest, means of attaining a desired result. Too much deliberation is a sign of essential weakness, and in ordinary affairs, as well as in those conditions in which the passions are concerned, to deliberate is often to be lost. There is generally some subtle temptation at our elbow when we think we

are strong in the judicious determination "not to make up our mind for a day or two," and in seven cases out of ten we come to a wrong conclusion after what we flatter ourselves is a wise delay. This is, it seems, the lesson intended to be conveyed by M. B. Vautier's admirable picture. The man who has to deliberate for house and home is, indeed, in such sad case that even too partial friends may well suspect he has formed an idle habit of brooding instead of thinking, of arguing with himself instead of deciding and acting on a quick perception. Ah, poor fellow! the tempter is there with him in a very ordinary and a very tangible shape. Ever since the days of Naboth there have been tyrants of the purse who coveted poor men's vineyards, and were ready to blind the dull, debating eyes that "considered" their offers with a pair of golden blinkers; and they have mostly had their agents too: skilful advocates of the darkest side of those deliberations that have taken the pith out of a man's strength and the light out of his life; persuasive hangers-on of wealth, who will show a fellow-creature in a few minutes how poor he is; how much may be done with a little ready money; how much trouble he will be relieved of if only he will sell sentiment for broad pieces and turn his back upon the influences of his truer life, for the sake of that half-formed dream, born of sloth and faithless musing, which shows how wisely he has computed the liberal offer of the patron who wants, as a mere whim, to buy up the old place and release him from the thralldom of daily work and daily anxiety by starting him as a capitalist. Note how that artful pleading is wearing its way into the half-reluctant face; how the haggard eyes are fixed on the pile of shining coins, just deftly chinked by that cruel finger, so that his weary heart may be startled into assent at the unaccustomed sound. But, happily, there is one clear, searching eye there that has not yet been filmed over by the glamour of distrust and indolent regrets—one faithful hand whose touch upon his shoulder may recall him to his better self, lead him to take a step back towards manhood, to overturn the table which has been dabbled by these money-changers, and thrust them and their evil persuasions from the door. In the cradle beside his knee, in the sleeping boy nestled to his mother's bosom, in the sight of the old familiar surroundings, the household tokens of a happy married life, he may read the lesson that he has sought to unlearn; and, if he be wise, that touch of his wife's hand will strike the balance "for House and Home."

OPENING OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS BY THE QUEEN.

ON Wednesday morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise, formally opened the new buildings erected for the University of London in Burlington-gardens. Outside, the crowd began to congregate in Burlington-street as early as eleven o'clock. Before twelve the pavement on both sides of the street as far as the University buildings was occupied by a jubilant throng, who congratulated themselves on having secured so good a point of view. Shortly before noon, however, a detachment of the Blues, preceded by their band, trotted up, and took up their position in the narrow street. This was made the signal for a general movement on the part of the police, who, with incessant cries of "Move on!" pushed back the crowd from their vantage-ground, clearing the street as far as the corner of New Bond-street. This unexpected proceeding was happily diversified by the adventure of an elderly lady without a bonnet, who, breaking through the line, fled up the street towards the University, with an indignant policeman in pursuit. She pleaded hard for the opportunity of seeing the Queen, whom she said she had "never set eyes on;" but the policeman answered only "that he had his orders," and led her back amidst the loud laughter of the spectators. While the process of "moving on" was in progress Mr. Disraeli, who had quietly driven up, walked for some distance up the street to the University, bareheaded. It was remarked that no demonstration greeted his arrival; nor did Mr. Gladstone, who more than half an hour afterwards drove up to the door, receive any popular welcome. It was nearly half-past twelve when the Prince and Princess of Wales drove up with a mounted escort. An enquiry, who rode in front, shouted out "Hats off!" as the carriage turned the corner into Burlington-street; but—probably because the rain, which had been threatening for the last hour, had just commenced to fall—there was no response. Another half hour passed away, the rain now falling heavily, before the Queen arrived.

On arriving at the entrance of the buildings her Majesty was received by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the member for the University (the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer), the Chairman of Convocation and Senate, and was then conducted up the great staircase into the senate-room; after which the Royal party descended the staircase and proceeded along the corridor to the large west examination-hall. Returning from this hall, the procession passed along the corridor to its east end, and then through the smaller eastern examination-hall, descending thence to the dais of the theatre. The Queen occupied a chair of state on a raised platform in the centre of the dais, on which were also placed chairs for the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise.

The Chancellor read an address, to which her Majesty made a gracious reply, and then pronounced the new buildings opened.

Her Majesty then left the theatre, and was conducted back to the entrance by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, member for the University, Chairman of Convocation and Senate, who, having returned to the theatre, took their seats on the dais for the presentation of the graduates, exhibitors, and prizemen. A large and distinguished company was present.

MR. JARVIS THOMAS HARDIE, a broker and commission agent in Leith, pleaded guilty in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, to having forged and uttered bills to the amount of £32,596 11s. 10d. He was charged with having forged bills and promissory notes representing a sum of upwards of £43,600. He was sentenced by Lord Ardmillan to twenty-five years penal servitude.

THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN, BEAURY.—The *Cloche* publishes the following details, which it has learned from a person just arrived from Brussels, on the subject of Beaury:—"This man, after having been condemned for theft, deserted and took refuge in Belgium. In June, 1869, he presented himself at the Hôtel de Verviers, at Brussels, as coming from Roubaix, under the name of Camille de Chazriae, commercial traveller. After the amnesty, on Aug. 15, he rejoined his regiment, the 7th, at the Prince Eugène Barracks. Notwithstanding his antecedents, he was, after a time, made a corporal. After the funeral of Victor Noir, he again deserted, and returned to the same room which he had previously occupied at Brussels. A few days later he called on François Hugo, who, touched by his destitute condition, assisted and recommended him to a friend, who procured him a situation in a school, where he remained a month, being lodged, fed, and paid 30fr. During the first fortnight his conduct was irreproachable, but presently two other soldiers arrived—Fayolle and Asson—and then a disorderly life commenced. Being directed by the schoolmaster to receive 24fr., he spent the money, and did not return to his place. However, he succeeded in obtaining employment in another establishment as teacher of Spanish. He applied to a charitable institution for 50fr. to obtain, he said, his trunk from the school, where, he stated, it was retained for the sum of 24fr., which had been advanced to him. The money was granted, and he then began to beg for assistance on all sides—here 5fr. for a sick person, and other sums on various pretexts. He frequented wine-shops, announcing everywhere that he was going to kill Bonaparte. The refugees became uneasy at his words and manners, and kept aloof from him and his two companions. Seeing himself shunned, he decided on starting with Fayolle for London; but, before doing so, he managed to obtain from Madame S. tobacco to the value of 80fr., under pretence of carrying on a small trade in England. His countrymen residing in Brussels felt bound to inform their companions in London of his conduct; and they even sent over Amouraux, one of their number, to put them on their guard against the others as men of bad character, who had relations with the police of the Empire. From the English capital he came to Paris, where he had been about a fortnight when he was taken into custody. In the latter city, as in Brussels, he was short of money. He asked, and was at first refused; but he insisted, and so strongly, in his own name and that of the London refugees, that he obtained 400fr., and then 100fr., which he spent in debauchery; for at the moment of his arrest he had only the 100fr. about him."

THE LOUNGER.

THE daring robbery at Mr. Wentworth Beaumont's house—no perhaps so daring as it looks, if we did but know all—has attracted the attention of able editors to the metropolitan police force. How can these robberies take place with such a force as we have? No answer has been given to this most pertinent question, I think, though, an answer may be found. It is not, I fancy, because the force is not strong enough, but because the men are not sufficiently intelligent, and this is not surprising when we come to know what wages they receive. I have obtained a schedule of their salaries, and here it is:—On entering the force they receive 19s. a week; in ten months this salary is raised to 21s.; in three years to 23s.; in about ten years to 25s. Now, is it possible, considering how dear lodgings are and everything else, excepting bread, to get intelligence at the price of 19s. to 21s.? Intelligence must be much more common than I fancy it is if it can be had at that price. Moreover, I hear that a large number of the men never properly learn their trade; indeed, I doubt whether they are ever taught it in a formal way. They are drilled to form, and march, and wheel, and do other evolutions, and attain to a reasonable proficiency; and if the sole object were to fit them for putting down insurrections it might be very right to spend so much time in teaching the men military movements; but insurrections are rare in this country, whilst robberies are frequent, and learning the drill exercise in no way qualifies a man to prevent or detect crime. But however this may be, whether they may, or may not, have formal instruction, very few are, I understand, long under the instruction of that best of all masters, experience; for very few stop long in the force. The truth seems to be that the force is a refuge for the destitute. When times are bad, distressed artisans and others flock into the force; when times mend, they leave. And I am told that the authorities encourage this sort of thing. They don't like to keep men in the force long, because of the expense of superannuation—albeit, the men pay 4d. a week to the superannuation fund. It is difficult to believe that the commissioners can approve of this policy; but certainly the men in the force believe they do.

It is a well-known fact that the City police are far more intelligent than the Metropolitan. Every man who goes much into the City discerns this. The men, too, are altogether finer men; and it is unquestionable that they are more efficient both in preventing and detecting crime; and the reason for this is very plain—the men are paid better. They begin at 20s. a week, and rise to 28s. more rapidly than the metropolitan policemen rise to 25s. This, as times go, is little enough, and the difference between the pay of the one force and the other may not seem large to people who never put their hands in their pockets but they rattle silver, or even gold, but by men who have to make every shilling go as far as possible, 3s. a week is considered to be a most desirable addition. Some time ago Scotland-yard made a desperate attempt to absorb the City police. The attempt was, though, stoutly and successfully resisted. If it had succeeded, the City police would have been levelled down to the metropolitan. We may, then, rejoice that Sir Richard Mayne was defeated. It would be much better to level up the metropolitan force.

What an absurd rumour was that which told us that Mr. Bright was about to resign the presidency of the Board of Trade, and that Mr. Mundella would succeed! That Mr. Bright may wish to resign is quite likely; that he will resign soon if he do not get well is probable; but that anyone should imagine that Mr. Mundella, who has held no office and has not displayed any remarkable departmental talents, should be hoisted over the heads of men like Stansfeld, Lefevre, and several others who might be named, is wonderful. It is said that Mr. Mundella would like to get into office, and this is not improbable nor discreditable; but surely he never dreamed of attaining at a bound to the presidency of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Goschen's elevation was sudden, but the suddenness of it was so distasteful to many of the Ministers of the day that it will not, we may be sure, be appealed to as a precedent.

I have doubts upon the proposal to abolish public nominations at elections. In the first place, the institution is very old—as old, in fact, as Parliaments are. From the beginning the freeholders were summoned to meet in their shirehalls, or under the shire oak, to elect knights of the shire to represent them in Parliament; and the citizens or burgesses to their moot or guild hall, to elect burgesses; and, as a relic of ancient days, I should not like to see it destroyed. "But it is troublesome; riotous proceedings often occur; and it is useless." Well, as to its being troublesome, I don't see much in that objection; riotous proceedings are uncommon; and these gatherings are not useless. The members at these meetings give an account of their stewardship, as they ought to do—not to a party, but to all who like to attend; and the candidates reveal their politics and submit to be catechised. Then, candidates are often misrepresented and slandered; and these are the opportunities to rebut the slanders and challenge the slanders to come forth. Besides, I do like, once in a way, to see the two parties in a county or a borough stand face to face and fight out their wordy wars, as Englishmen have for centuries been wont to do. It is by these wordy wars that Englishmen have been trained to political life.

I am no admirer of pigeon-shooting, but I like works of art of all kinds; so I may mention that there is now on view, at 1, Burlington-gardens, a very handsome silver vase, which is to be the Grand prize at the Baden-Baden International Pigeon-Shooting match this year. The vase, which is the production of Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, is in the cinque-cento style, the supporters being formed of griffins, the heraldic insignia of Baden. The body and base of the vase are enriched by fourteen alti-relievi in repoussé work, being copies of the celebrated frescoes in the Trinkhalle of Baden, representing the legends of that State. The cover of the vase is surmounted by the figure of a pigeon. This piece of plate is equally artistic in design and execution; and, for my part, I wish it were intended as the reward of some more meritorious deed than the slaughtering of a few helpless pigeons.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

I have more than once observed that since Miss Faithfull's attention has been so much taken up with lecturing and other activities the *Victoria* has been injured by slovenly—I beg pardon, by slatternly—editing. An article like that headed "Our Censors and Satirists" should not have found admission into any respectable periodical. It is written in bad, blundering English, and is of the most repulsive type in other respects. The number of times such words as "sex," "sexualise," and equivalent periphrases, occur it is unnecessary to count up; but "sex" and "love" are the special objects of the spite of this writer, whose venomous mannerisms are not quite new in the *Victoria*. A few flowers of speech may be culled at leisure, and here they are:—"Lumps of maudlin feeling"—"heap of curion"—"dashing pork-pie"—"perked up"—"frowsy"—"puddle in a pool"—"dirty asides and ribald double-meanings"—"stupid mope." The *Victoria* always contains some good matter, but it wants looking after.

Good Words begins a new story, "Fernhurst Court," by the author of "Stone Edge." Besides this there is a beautiful poem, entitled "A Lark's Flight," by Robert Buchanan; and some "Songs with Refrains," by Jean Ingelow. The poetry is good; but not all Mr. Pinwell's undoubted power as an illustrator will reconcile people to his intensely repulsive picture. The small picture to "Dorothy Fox" is also ugly; but the two large illustrations, especially the first, in which the boy is holding up the bullrush, are very natural and good.

The best thing in *Belgravia* is the poem entitled "Broken Trust," by James Mew. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald can hardly think he is serving the cause of justice and morality by telling the story of the loves of Nelson and Lady Hamilton in that coarse, undraped fashion. It looks like the truth, but in point of fact it is libelling the dead. Mr. Fitzgerald may say as many times as he likes that

should be told with what penny-a-liners call "stern fulness," but nothing is more difficult than to tell them truthfully. Not many periodicals deserve so steady a welcome as *Hart's*. *Science Gossip*, which always contains a whole heap of interesting matter.

The *Floral World and Garden Guide* is also very pretty. Some of the coloured pictures are really beautiful.

Nobody can tell in what quarter will turn up the matter which readily lends itself to comment. In the *Sunday Magazine*, always one of the best of periodicals, there is a "Note" at a decision of the law courts of Ohio, U.S., upon the question of education, which is rather startling. It is sufficient to that the doctrine recognised by that very stupid person Judge

of the Supreme Court, Ohio, U.S., is not only the very of persecution, and would justify any length to which persecution was ever carried in the wildest and fiercest ages, but, as an

example, is a downright burlesque of Protestantism. Judge of the Supreme Court, Ohio, U.S., is by no means an especially stupid man; the majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament are just as thick-headed, but that does not

improve the prospect. Most admirable is Mr. W. Gilbert in "The Riddle in Ferrara," and so is the *Tower Hamlets Curate*, in "Episodes in an Obscure Life." Much of this gentleman's

writing is beyond praise; but he has from the first shown the fatal tendency against which, I think, I warned him. The value of such papers depends in strictness upon their being the simple unembellished truth. I do not say

unembellished truth, which is another matter; but the interest and reliability of "Recollections" of any kind are suicidally and if the author once introduces undigested matter of fiction or extraneous matter of fact into what is ostensibly true. Now, I would undertake to go through these

papers from the very beginning, and mark the false touches. In some of them one can see that the author had himself a suspicion that he would be found out. Of course! And so much the worse for one of the most suggestive series of reminiscences I

ever read. In "Una and her Paupers," Mr. H. A. Page contributes, with much tender insight, a brief memoir of an extraordinary woman—the late Agnes E. Jones. The wood portrait, engraved from a photograph, is an obvious libel, but its very shortcomings suggest a volume. There is a great deal to be said

about this type, whether in man or woman. Mr. H. A. Page has been thinking about it in the following paragraph:—

It is almost a saddening reflection that those lives which most fascinate us, by their direct appeals to the deeper elements of our spiritual being, are hardly held forth as practical examples to the great mass of struggling men and women. For the inner life in such cases so completely rules and forms the outer one that it bears with it something of paradox and contradiction when tried by anything like the common tests; and it reveals itself most powerfully by means of those very elements and circumstances which would be apt to prove a drawback to spiritual development in ordinary experience.

It is impossible to discuss the subject here; but it may be observed that this "reflection" cannot be "saddening" when it is honestly pushed as far as it will go. It is perfectly obvious that, if everybody were of the type of this wonderful woman, everything would come to a standstill. There would be neither poetry, nor science, nor painting, nor sculpture, nor mercantile enterprise, nor politics, nor love-making—in fact, there would be "no nothing!" What is required for the removal of the apparent paradox is but little. First, we want what has been called "an enlarged time view;" and, secondly, a recognition of the final equality of the services rendered, or to be rendered, to God and man by types the most diverse.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Hollingshead has done what few other men would have thought of attempting. He has turned Sir John Vanbrugh's "Relapse" into an unobjectionable three-act comedy. "The Man of Quality" is the result. Obviously Mr. Hollingshead wanted Mr. Alfred Wigan to play Lord Foppington, and in order to attain this end wit and immodesty have been sacrificed for dulness. "The Relapse" is nothing without its Loveless and Amanda and Berinthia; and though of course Coupler and Young Fashion could never say on the stage of 1870 what Sir John Vanbrugh makes them say in 1769, they are when purified, to tell the truth, very dull dogs indeed. But, when all is said and done, I cannot make out why Mr. Alfred Wigan should play Lord Foppington. It is a very bad part, and, from the actor's point of view, a very thankless part. There is nothing to be done with it. Study the affectation, learn a drawl and keep it up to the end, and there you have Lord Foppington. Of course, it is an advantage to get an artist like Mr. Wigan to wear the costume of 1679 with ease; and it is only fair to say that Mr. Wigan carries the fine clothes of 1679 far better than the inelegant costume of 1870. No one can deny that Mr. Wigan looked better in, and more accustomed to, the gorgeous attire of "The Man of Quality" than in the ordinary coat and trousers of "The Life Guard's Case," for instance. Mr. Wigan's Lord Foppington is an even and excellent performance; it is very nice, but not very great.

Mr. Wigan and Miss Farrer were far superior to all the others in the cast. Miss Farrer, of course, played Miss Hoiden; and in a character of this kind her irrepressible spirits were invaluable. The love scene with Young Fashion was particularly fresh and clever. But if it was worth while reviving "The Relapse," it was surely worth while taking some pains with the revival. I wonder what the functions of an English stage-manager are? I should have thought, at any rate, he was to be consulted on matters of costume, and would take some trouble about the mounting and grouping of an old English classic like this. But to enumerate all the blunders and anachronisms would take more time than I can devote to them. To begin with, Miss Hoiden should not wear a square-cut body and full skirt. She should wear a very short-waisted dress, with no crinoline whatever; the body of the dress cut low, and rounded with what our grandmothers called a tucker. Other critics have correctly observed that Young Fashion goes out riding in knee-breeches and silk stockings and without gloves, and that the chaplain wears *pince-nez* spectacles and no cassock. But if the stage-manager cannot attend to such important matters as these, surely he can teach the young lady supernumeraries how to make a simple curtsy. It seems too bad that, in a brand-new and well-conducted theatre like the Gaiety, I should have to make these stereotyped Adelphe complaints. Then, as to the scenery. The scenes are admirable in their way, but they are not suited to the play. Because an interior did excellently for a scene in Mr. Robertson's modern drama of "Dreams," dated 1869, it does not follow that the same scene, however admirable, will do for Sir Tumbelly Clumsey's house in the year 1679. Both the exterior and interior of Sir Tumbelly Clumsey's house are obviously too grand. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well; and I am sorry to see signs of carelessness at a theatre which has hitherto been remarkably careful.

The now-fashioned entertainment at the Surrey, called a summer pantomime, is not worth talking about. On the first night the Surreyites would not stand this modern fun at any price, and nearly laughed the piece off the stage. "Clam," on the other hand, is a good stirring melodrama, quite of the approved Surrey stamp, and Mr. Charles Ross has certainly hit the right nail on the head. By-the-by, what an excellent melodramatic actor is Mr. Charles Sennett! But how many good actors and actresses there are who never come properly to the front!

I expect Monday next will see a very fashionable audience at the Gaiety of Illustration. On that occasion Mr. Corney Grain makes his first appearance in public. He has already been the non of many fashionable gatherings. Mr. Grain is an artist of the John Parry school. He is a first-rate musician, and has a good voice, with which he can play all kinds of tricks. In fact, put Mr. Grain at the piano and he will amuse a drawing-room for hours. I expect he will make a great success at the Gaiety. "Ages Ago," which is now approaching its 160th representation, will be almost immediately withdrawn, to make

way for a new entertainment by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, sustained by the present very talented company at the Gaiety.

A new comedy is underlined at the CHARIOT CROSS, to which theatre Mr. Danvers has transferred his services.

A comedy by Mr. Albery is in rehearsal at the VAUDEVILLE. Mr. Albery has written poems and plays for Mr. Herman Vezin. Another new theatre will shortly be opened opposite to the Strand, at the corner of Newcastle-street.

Miss Bateman has been engaged by Mr. Liston to play Mary Warner at the OLYMPIC. So does one of the "Frou-Frous."

Mrs. John Wood has returned to the St. James's, and does her best to perpetuate that tedious and uninteresting specimen of modern fun "La Belle Sauvage."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

THE fourth gallery in the exhibition is distinguished by the fine portraits placed there by command of the Queen, and still more distinguished by that wonderful painting which has once more made Mr. Landseer the subject of conversation in every club and drawing-room in London. This already celebrated monkey picture, with the quaint title, has about it a fascination not at first glance easily accounted for, but in reality to be attributed to a fact instantly discovered by a lady whom we overheard at our last visit say "It is very touching." That is it. There is something touching about those "poor relations;" something deeply exasperating about the selfish bite which appropriates that gush of refreshing juice from the ripe fruit, and yet with those greedy hinder hands retains the other orange that would be so well bestowed on the patient.

Of other important pictures in this room Mr. Ansdell's "Taking Lambs to Wintering" (219) is a fine example of the artist's best manner, and is striking in its suggestion of cold both by atmospheric effect and by the expression and colour of the shepherds and the bare-armed lassie who tends the fleecy flock. In his "Marriage of Sir Nigel Bruce" (243), Mr. E. H. Corbould has sent (by Royal command) a strong and effective work, with admirable management of the red glare of light which distracts the attention of the strange bridal party of mailed men-at-arms beside the altar. Mr. Burgess exhibits a scene during the Republican insurrection in Spain, 1869, showing the interior of a church where a wounded man has been brought in by his comrades and women are kneeling in an agony of fear and anxiety. Mrs. Newcomen's cart-horses (237) are finely drawn, and full of reality and vigour. Mr. C. J. Lewis has contributed a charming river scene, with a golden evening glow over water and sedgy bank and wooded shore. "Huideo and Don Juan" (261), by Mr. H. O'Neill, is coarsely painted, and so deficient in delicacy and finish in the flesh tints as to render it unpleasant, notwithstanding a fine sense of colour. Mr. Frith has sent an admirable picture, illustrating that passage in the "Sentimental Journey" in which Sterne feels the pulse of the fair shopkeeper. The painting of the pale sardonic look of "Yorick;" the marvellously subtle expression conveyed into the face of the husband, and the half-speculative inquiry in that of the woman, make this picture a fit subject for careful study. Mr. Armitage has painted a fine picture, full of grand shadow, in his "Gethsemane" (285). "The Impatient Baby" (270), by Mr. G. Müller, is a capital piece of realism; while "Cronics," by Mr. C. W. Cope, representing a boy and his favourite puppy eating together; and "Nestlings," by Mr. G. B. O'Neill, depicting a group of children in a hay-field, are very pleasant and attractive. One of the sweetest little pictures in this room, or, indeed, in the whole exhibition, is "The Mother," by Mr. F. D. Harley (260). Surely the true maternal kiss, with its homely joy and deep love, was never illustrated with more true sentiment, nor with less of mere sentimentalism.

In the fifth gallery Mr. Graham's "Wayfarers" (238) occupies a prominent place. It represents a poor fiddler and, as it seems, "stage-player"—a refined and even elegant "vagabond," and his pretty but worn and weary wife, with her child. But the refinement of the group is overdone; so that it rather goes beyond its evident intention by an exaggeration of truth. Mr. Hering's "Daybreak" (283), is a fine picture; and Mr. H. Cauty's "Inspection of the Watch" (289), illustrating the passage in "Eugene Aram" which describes the assembly of the warlike force in the Spotted Dog, is capably handled, and especially good in the management of the light. Mr. Horsley sends "Old Folk and Young Folk," a scene in which an elderly squire and dame are respectively dosing and reading, while in a window a youth and maiden are "spooning," with a serious intention of love-making when they are less under the observation of a third party. Mr. E. S. Kennedy, in "His One Good Deed" (312), has taken for a subject the vagary of that deep and subtle cynic Louis XI., who on one occasion, on leaving a church, found a poor wandering friar asleep on a bench before the door, and dropped the deed of gift of a rich benefice in his lap, for the purpose of verifying the proverb, "A qui est heureux le bonheur vient en dormant." The whole composition is good, and the figure of the fanatical King admirable in conception and execution, after the description of Victor Hugo of that miserly monarch. "The Fish Auction, Brixham," by Mr. F. Chester, is fresh and full of suggestive force; while Mr. Cooper's "Down in the Marsh" is a fine example of those exquisite cattle pieces for which he can scarcely become more famous. It is seldom that the whole interest of a stirring, passionate story is so well told in a single figure as it is in Mr. Houghton's illustration of Isa Craig's "Sheik Hamil." As he lies there on the terrace, indifferent to the noontide heat, to hunger or thirst, or the passage of the hours, while he mourns the death of his wife Fatima, his face expresses a great sorrow, turned for a time into a realisation of immortality in the very purity and strength of his love. It is a fine and suggestive picture. Full of wonderful colour, and, of course, a great attraction of the room, is the work about which so much has been said—Mr. Millais's "Boyhood of Raleigh" (334). The face of the future explorer, poet, historian, and courtier is full of that dreamy expression which remained its characteristic till all its lineaments changed under the axe on Tower-hill. The figure of the mariner who is telling of strange lands beyond sea is suggestive, but less so than the rare South American birds of gay and brilliant plumage, from the feathers of which he has been weaving a basket in the Indian manner. The whole story is made to concentrate on that wistful boyish face, and, looking at the picture, we try to read what are the thoughts that shine from those wide, melancholy eyes. In "The Minstrel's Song" (343) Mr. H. B. Roberts has well departed from the conventional treatment of such a subject, and shows us the rather gay and sprightly romancer and his companion telling of "weeping and of games," not in a lordly hall, but in a poor cottage where the listeners are lost in strange interest at the story which for the time lifts them away from their sordid surroundings.

Mr. J. T. Linnell's "Reaping" (349) is the beginning of the beauties of the sixth room, and in its golden glow of ripened grain, its exquisite greenery of wood and bank, is unrivalled. Contrasting strangely in subject is Mr. C. R. Ricketts's icy picture of the "Rescue of the Investigators," a work which chills you as you look at it. "Anxiously Watching" (355), by Mr. H. King, is a charming little picture of a young woman waiting at a half-opened door while her baby lies in its cot within, and a hen and chicks take the opportunity of waddling into the neat kitchen. "The Intruder" by Mr. W. Small, is a capital representation of the slow and self-satisfied arrival of a pig in an orchard where the fruit is being shaken from the trees. Mr. E. M. Ward, in his "Daughter of a King" (363) has sent an admirably-painted picture of the Duchesse d'Angoulême sweeping her cell, while Robespierre, who has intruded to examine her books, looks on before taking his departure. "The Virgin's

Bower" (369) is Mr. P. H. Calderon's picture for this exhibition, and, for its exquisite colouring and clear, tender tones, is worthy of his fame. "Confidence" (387), by Mr. D. W. Wynfield, is a pleasant representation of a charming gossip between fair companions in those

Tenebrous times of hoop and hood,

And when the patch was worn.

"May-Day Revellers Fetching Forth their Queen" is the title of a brisk and humorous scene by Mr. A. F. Patten; and "Tis Blythe May Day," representing a jaunty young rustic, with nose-gay in buttonhole, escorting two fair companions to the maypole in their humble holiday finery, is Mr. Pettie's treatment of a reasonable subject, admirable in composition and in real suggestion of holiday frolic. In this room the picture most discussed is, of course, Mr. H. S. Marks's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds" (409)—a work so finely painted, so perfectly composed, and so truthful and yet brilliant in colour, that it is deservedly spoken of as one of the great attractions of the exhibition.

In the seventh gallery Mr. V. Prinsep's "Dish of Tea" represents one of those charming female figures, with pure, beautiful dress, old china, and intense, boldly-coloured backgrounds, which he can paint so well. Mr. F. Walker has achieved a success in "The Plough" (410), a work with fine suggestive colouring and shadow and thoughtful composition. In "Will She Fetch it?" (418) Mr. Brooks sends a capital soapie representing anxious groups of fishermen and women watching the efforts of a smack to run into the harbour's mouth. A very pretty bit of love-making in the days of the Third George is Mr. Yeames's picture (475); and a solemnly-humorous scene, that of Beau Fickling's little supper-party, to which he invited the lady to whom he was afterwards married and her female friend. After supper he sent out a fiddler, and gravely led each lady out in succession to step a minuet. Mr. D. T. White has completely caught the stately absurdity of the performance. Mr. Cope's fine picture, representing Launcelot Gobbo's siesta, and Shylock's revelation that he intends to

part with him

To one that I would have him help to waste
His borrowed purse,

is well worth studying, especially the softness and refinement in the face of Shylock, whom it is too much the fashion to depict as a bloodthirsty savage. "Through the Woods," by Mr. F. H. Lee, is very lovely in its wealth of trees and its exquisite vista with water, on which light falls through quivering leaves; and Mr. J. Archer's rendering of the ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens" is a fine example of the artist's intensity in the sorrow-stricken women weeping for their lost lovers upon the seashore.

The superb figure of Jochbed placing the infant Moses in the little ark among the rushes is Mr. F. Goodall's great contribution to this gallery; and Mr. Ansdell has also sent one of his real bits of Spain in "El puente Viejo Granada." In the tenth gallery (omitting at present the parenthesis of water-colour drawings occupying rooms eight and nine), we have Mr. Stone's fine picture of Henry VIII. and Anne Bolcyn observed by Queen Katharine as she passes the door where the courtiers surround the Monarch, and the fair enchantress brings the barly Sovereign to fan her face as he has just before been ready to dance to the music of her lute. It is a well composed and masterly work, full of beauty in colour and delicate handling of those accessories which always serve to enrich a great scene, while the faces are remarkably suggestive of the story, the intense animalism in that of the King being the most prominent expression. Mr. F. D. Harley's picture, "Heading a Will" (915), is just one of those rare and thoughtful little pictures which require and deserve more study than the casual visitor to a large exhibition is able or inclined to give. The reader who takes this hint and spends five minutes in looking, will thank us for calling his attention to its merits.

In the "First Interview of the Divorced Empress Josephine with the King of Rome," in which the grief-stricken lady, the gloomy, almost remorseful, conqueror, and the little bright boy are the figures, Mrs. E. M. Ward has chosen a subject well suited to her powers of expression and her facility in colouring. Of the contribution to this room by Mr. Millais, "The Widow's Mite," we cannot speak favourably; and, in spite of the attempted realism, there is a want of truthfulness in the painting, besides a crudity and rawness of colour in the face which is absolutely unpleasant. In 943 Mr. L. Smith has exhibited a picture, without any title, representing a nook in the grounds of some country house, where, on a garden seat, an old gentleman, apparently an invalided veteran, is describing to two young ladies and a lad either the plan of a campaign or some other strategical matter, and for that purpose leaning forward and drawing on the dust of the path with his stick, while two or three stones and a piece of broken tobacco-pipe do duty as landmarks. There is not much immediately to arrest attention in this nameless work, but in the expression of the faces there is an intensity and reality which, if they are not portraits, is very remarkable, and, if they are, is scarcely less so.

Mr. J. Linnell's "Sleeping for Sorrow," Luke xxii., is a very beautiful and affecting picture, full of tender shadow and fine arrangement; the recumbent figures being admirably illustrative of the title of the work, and the whole suggesting by its quiet, pathetic force the sacred history of which it forms so solemn a part. Mr. W. L. Orchardson's "Tollers of the Sea" (933) is full of motion, and gives one a sort of sympathetic thrill by the fear of the boy who clings to his father at the dangerous heel-over of the frail craft, as it runs before the smiting wind. With Miss L. Starr's "Undine," a picture in which she establishes her growing reputation, and with a fine painting by Mr. Crowe, in which a procession bearing a Christian prisoner to execution meets a Vestal, whose accidental encounter with him gives the condemned man the right to claim his life, we must close this notice of the large and interesting exhibition of 1870.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

The twentieth exhibition of the Architectural Exhibition Society was opened on Monday, at the rooms, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and will continue open till July 9. There are 387 entries in the catalogue, comprising the usual sketches and designs, with perhaps an unusually numerous and excellent selection of photographs. Containing much that is interesting to the general public, its chief merit is, nevertheless, the practical lessons in, and proof of the progress of, the science of architecture which may be drawn from it. To the uninitiated visitor the most attractive pictures will probably be the ones which an architect who wanders through the room with rule and plummet, so to speak, in his eye would disregard. Some of the pictures lose much of their technical merit by being overhung with extraneous matter; the interiors of churches, for example, are always filled with fashionably-dressed worshippers, the ladies, of course, being four to five of the congregation, and all arranged in the most picturesque groups; or the highly-coloured sketches of public buildings or country houses, with fast-stepping horses and elegant vehicles in prominent positions around them. Many of the designs for new churches are a painful illustration of the hideous style of ecclesiastical architecture which is affected in these days. A set of Mr. Street's designs for the new courts of justice is exhibited. The "latest" things in stables, hospitals, townhalls, residences, schools, cottages, and towers are to be seen in considerable variety. The visitor will not fail to notice somewhat in the light of curiosities two handsome designs by George Vaughan of a villa, and wine stores for the Duke of Wellington's estate in Granada. To students, the Architectural Association Sketch-Book, and a series of forty-nine designs for various subjects by twenty-five members of the association's class of design, will, no doubt, be welcome. At the private view, which took place last Saturday, a case of photographs of sundry designs for buildings not executed, and of buildings erected in Ireland during the last ten years from the plans of Mr. Fogarty, were much admired. The Wesleyan College at Belfast; the United Presbyterian Church, Dublin; and a residence at Violet-hill, Bray, were particularly discussed.



THE PROMENADE IN TEMPLE SQUARE, PARIS.

PUBLIC RESORTS IN PARIS. THE TEMPLE SQUARE.

VISITORS who remember Paris in the old days, before the establishment of the present Empire, or even before the unrestricted operations and improvements of M. Haussmann, notice a great difference in the aspect of those squares in which some of the historic buildings are situated. The Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the Place de la Concorde, were always distinguished for their gay appearance, and as resorts where, amidst grass and trees, seats and fountains, the people could promenade and find a dozen of al fresco amusements awaiting them. The gardens of the Tuileries and the Invalides were celebrated for the facilities they offered for a pleasant lounge on a summer's evening; and, though all these places have been vastly improved, and rare plants and flowers have been added to them, the changes are not so startling as those that have been made in some of the formerly dreary blank spaces about the city. Many of these, laid down with strips of velvety turf interspersed with beds of glowing blooms, are carefully tended gardens, at which men are constantly at work with long shears to clip the grass or to snip off decayed or redundant leaves; while others have had trees placed in them, as if by magic, and have become shady promenades, so laid out as to give the idea of great space even within a comparatively small area. One of the most popular and pleasant of these resorts is that historical neighbourhood which holds so dark a part in the story of the Revolution—the square of the Temple; and the animated crowd which throngs its paths to enjoy the air and the sight of the trees, the flowers, and the sheet of water with its aquatic plants, gives ample opportunity of studying the national characteristics. This popular resort, of which we publish an Engraving, is approached by a gateway, in which are three entrances. Its entire superficial measurement is about 8000 yards; the lawns and green-sward occupying about 3500, the walks 1800, and the thickets 2200. It is in the form of a long square, 138 by 61; the iron entrance-gates, designed by M. Davron, the city architect, being among the most imposing objects of the place.

At the southern extremity of the square a cascade falls over rockwork composed of stone brought from the forest of Fontainebleau, and is supplied from a lake which extends to a length of above 300 yards and contains more than 800 cubic yards of water. The plantations are divided into sixteen shrubberies, in three of which the vegetation is supported by heather or fern banks; and in order to keep a cheerful aspect during the winter these raised beds have been planted with 14,000 evergreen trees and shrubs. There are, however, a number of fine old trees in the inclosure, some of them weeping willows, which it is said have been growing there for four centuries. One group of lindens has been preserved, beneath which was the favourite seat of Louis XVI., and it was under their shade that he sat in the fine autumn mornings in order to teach the Dauphin his lessons.

THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION BOMBS.

THESE so-called assassination bombs, for whatever purpose fabricated, and on whosever's orders, each consist of a



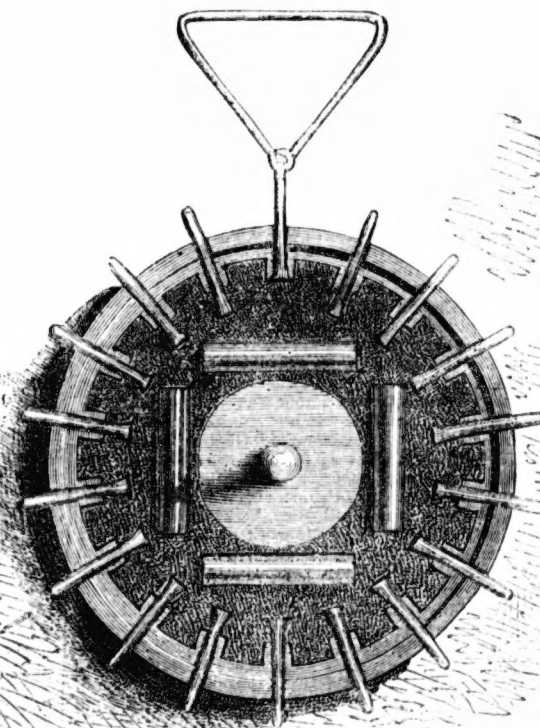
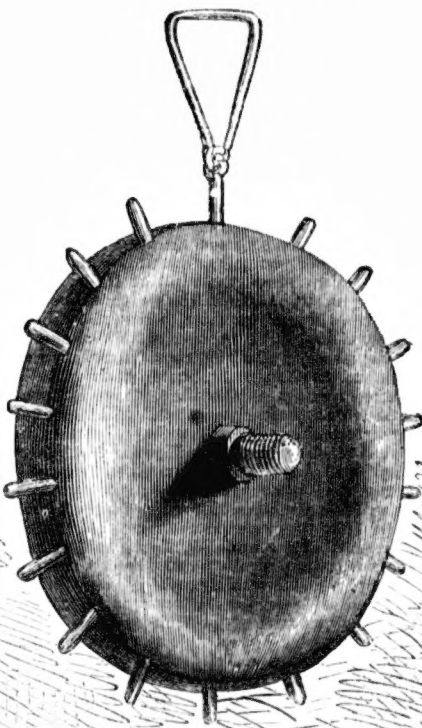
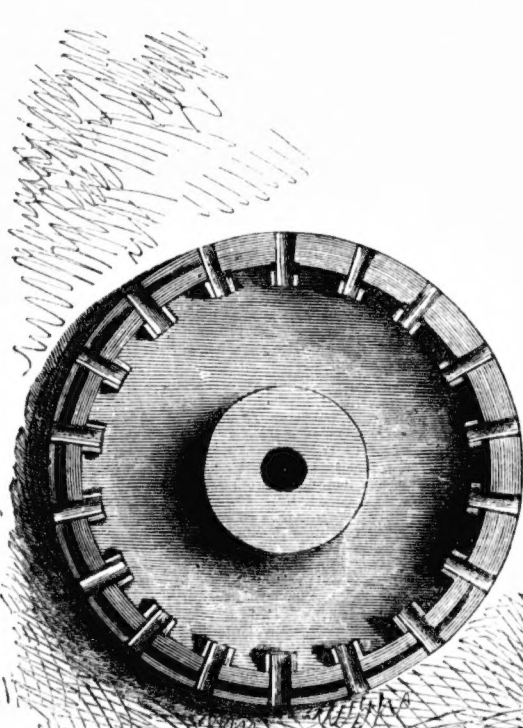
THE LATE PRINCE DEMIDOFF.—(SEE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, MAY 7, PAGE 302.)

kind of disk, in shape not unlike one of those cakes of French bread known as *galette*, flattened in the centre and composed of two similar portions, united by a central screw. The external diameter is thirteen centimetres, and the thickness at the diameter about eight. Each bomb weighs about four kilogrammes. They are, of course, intended, like the old grenades, to be thrown from the hand. All round the edge of the disk, where the two halves are brought together, are eighteen pierced holes of about five millimetres in diameter, within which are fitted valves—or, rather, pistons—filled with a fulminating substance. Within the interior of the projectile are placed four small glass tubes, of one centimetre in diameter and five centimetres in length, intended to contain some explosive compound, perhaps nitro-glycerine or picrate of potash, the remaining space being evidently intended for the powder. In one of the holes is fitted a strong iron hook, bent in the form of a ring, and intended for a handle by which the instrument may be flung from the hand, though there is only space for three fingers; but, in order to give greater force and freedom to the throw, another loose

triangular handle is hooked on to the ring, so that the whole infernal machine may be slung to a great distance without any detachment of the mechanism. It is said that one of these bombs, when charged, would have been sufficient to blow up a house.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND.

ON May 3, the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791, Prince Czartoryski delivered his usual address to the Polish Historical Society in Paris. Two years ago the Prince's anniversary speech was made in London, where there is a branch of the society, and on that occasion he made some remarks, which excited a good deal of comment at the time, upon the important part which the Poles were called upon to play in the reconstruction of Austria. Since then, after a series of Ministerial crises at Vienna, a Pole—Count Potocki—has been appointed Premier, and the Poles naturally attach great hopes to the circumstance that the affairs of Western Austria are now under the direction of their countryman. In his address of the 3rd inst., Prince Czartoryski very clearly and fully explained the policy of the Poles in the present crisis. Poland, he said, though still suffering as much as ever from Russian oppression, has become convinced of the futility of appealing to foreign sympathy against her enemies, and has determined to link her destinies with those of her "natural ally"—Austria. She hopes in some distant future to form part of a confederation which would extend from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and embrace Austria, Hungary, Servia, and Roumania; but meanwhile all her efforts will be directed to strengthening and consolidating the Austro-Hungarian empire. The Poles have overthrown the centralist system in Austria, because its only result was anarchy and disunion; and the Polish Minister who is now at the head of affairs has proclaimed that the object of his policy is to bring about an agreement between the nationalities, and thereby remove the chief source of Austria's weakness. How is this object to be attained? Not (says the Prince) by a Slavonic policy; for most of the Slavonians in Austria are Panslavists, and the predominance of the Slavonic element would make Austria the vassal of Russia. Nor is Austria to be cured by federalism; for federalism means splitting up the country into seventeen small States, each with its separate Legislature, who would be perpetually quarrelling with each other, and ultimately cause the disruption of the empire. The third solution which has been proposed to the Poles—that they should unite with the Czechs against the other nationalities—is (thinks the Prince) equally inadmissible; for the Poles do not desire to found a kingdom of their own in Austria, as the Czechs do; their only aim is to make Austria strong and united. The programme of the Poles (and, we presume, also of Count Potocki) is described by the Prince as follows:—First, and above all, the maintenance of the independence and unity of Hungary, which they regard as "the keystone of the edifice of the future;" secondly, adherence to the principles of Constitutional Government; thirdly, maintenance of the Constitution in its present form, except that special privileges, similar to those enjoyed by Croatia in Hungary, should be granted to Galicia and Bohemia as regards public instruction, judicial pro-



BOMBS FOUND IN THE HOUSE OF ROUSSEL, AND SAID TO HAVE BEEN INTENDED FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

cedure, and local administration; fourthly, introduction of new laws for securing to the other nationalities the use of their respective languages, and for gradually developing a system of judicious decentralisation and self-government; fifthly, maintenance of a central Parliament at Vienna, in which the Galicians and Bohemians would only vote on matters which are not within the competence of their respective Diets.

REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT SCOTTISH BARONY.

THE Borthwick Peerage, now restored in the person of Cunningham Borthwick, second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Patrick Borthwick, of Edinburgh, is one of the oldest Scotch Baronies, having been created in the middle of the fifteenth century, in the reign of James II. of Scotland. The date of the creation has hitherto been somewhat obscure, and was supposed to have been near the beginning of that century, but it has now been conclusively proved by the present Lord Borthwick, while establishing his claim, that the Peerage must have been created between the years 1450 and 1455, deeds from the public

records of Scotland to that effect having been produced in his evidence before the Committee of Privileges. This, too, is quite in harmony with a paragraph quoted in Tytler's "History of Scotland" from a contemporaneous writer (the Auchinleck Chronicle), which, modernised, is as follows:—"March 27, 1452. Sir James Crichton, the eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, was created Earl of Moray, who was forfeited. Others of the loyal Barons who had come forward at this dangerous crisis in support of the Crown were rewarded with lands and dignities. Lord Hay, Constable of Scotland, was created Earl of Errol; Sir George Crichton of Carnes was rewarded with the Earldom of Caithness; and the Baron of Darnley, Hepburn of Hailes, Boyd, Fleming, Borthwick, Lyle, and Catchcart, were invested with the dignity of Lords of Parliament." The title has been dormant since 1772, when Henry, the last peer who took it up, died without issue. He had been adjudged the title by the House of Lords, in 1762, as the eldest lineal male descendant of Alexander Borthwick, of Nenthorn, second son of William, Lord Borthwick, living in 1495, and brother of William, Lord Borthwick, who was killed at Flodden, in 1513, where he commanded a division of the Scottish army, and whose male issue had failed on the death of John,

tenth Lord Borthwick. At the time of the death of Henry, Lord Borthwick, Archibald Borthwick, his nearest heir male, the grandfather of the present Lord, was resident in Norway, but in 1807 he took the usual steps for establishing his claim before the Committee of Privileges. He was opposed by another family of the same name, on the ground of the alleged illegitimacy of Alexander Borthwick, of Nenthorn, the common ancestor of Henry Lord Borthwick and Mr. Archibald Borthwick—an imputation which had never been heard of before, and which was based solely on certain expressions in an alleged charter precept and sasine, purporting to be dated in 1489, and produced for the first time by the family opposing as from their own repositories. Mr. Archibald Borthwick died in 1815, before any judgment had been pronounced on his claim, and the question has practically been in abeyance since then till 1867, when the present Lord Borthwick, having become satisfied that he could disprove the authenticity of these documents, revived his grandfather's claim, and, without any opposition being now offered to it, or to the evidence tendered by him of the character of these documents, he obtained judgment in his favour in the House of Lords on the 5th inst.

MUSIC.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI has returned to Covent Garden, so has Pauline Lucca, and "Old Drury" is again gladdened by the bright presence of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson. Both operas, therefore, are in full session, and attraction is at its highest. At the time we write, however, nothing has been done calling for special and lengthy comment; for, though each lady has appeared once, she has done so in a very familiar part. Madame Patti, who made her bow last Saturday, chose Rosina ("Il Barbiere"), one of her best-known impersonations. We may spare ourselves the trouble of criticism with regard to it, saying only that the fair artist was as excellent as ever. Her reception was of the warmest character, and not one of the easily anticipated points she made during the evening was allowed to pass unapplauded. Signor Mario, who put in a first appearance since 1868, took his old part of Almaviva, and invested it with, so far as acting goes, all the old grace and effect. His voice, if not worse than it was two years ago, is certainly not better; but, voice or no voice, Signor Mario is an artist whose presence on the stage is always agreeable. He, too, was well received. On Monday Madame Patti took the part of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni"—another of her best-known impersonations. She makes the village beauty very coquettish and forward enough to invite the Don's attentions; but it must be said that this view of the part is admirably worked out, scarcely a detail being wanting to its completeness. "La ci darem," "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai carino" were encored by acclamation. Mdlle. Titiens was the same Donna Anna as ever; and Mdlle. Vanzini essayed the part of Donna Elvira, without striking success. Signor Tagliafico's Masetto excepted, the male characters left much to desire. As Don Giovanni, Signor Graziani was wanting in most important qualifications for the part. Herr Wachtel, as Don Ottavio, did not know his music, and came to conspicuous grief; while the Leporello of Signor Ciampi was coarse and devoid of humour. On Tuesday Madame Lucca appeared as the Marguerite of "Faust"—a part in which she has gained many laurels by virtue of an independent and striking performance. Her coming forward after an absence of two years was the signal for general applause, which proved satisfactorily enough that Madame Lucca is still among the public's first favourites. We need not enter into details about a performance so well known. It was precisely what it has been, and displayed all the well-remembered originality. The audience lost no occasion of testifying their satisfaction, applause and recalls being the order of the evening. Signor Mario was, singing apart, an unsurpassable Faust; M. Petit essayed Mephistopheles after his peculiar fashion, and Signor Graziani was Valentine. Siebel, entrusted to Mdlle. Scatchi, gave much satisfaction. On Thursday the opera was "La Sonnambula" (Amina, Madame Patti); and last night "La Favorita" was played, with Madame Lucca as the heroine.

Mdlle. Nilsson's appearance at Drury Lane was made on Monday instead of the previous Saturday, when, through hoarseness, she was unable to sing. Delay, however, seems only to have added warmth to her reception, for when she came forward in the first act of "Lucia" the audience cheered her as they cheer only artists who are prime favourites. We do not wonder at this in the least. So fair and graceful a presence would even disarm opposition, if we may suppose opposition possible in such a case. Mdlle. Nilsson soon made it evident that she is even a better artist than we had previously known her to be. Her acting was distinguished by unwonted power, and by an elaboration which could only result from long and intelligent study. A great success was made in the second act; the duet with Ashton leading to a climax in the marriage-scene of astonishing force. We remember few things more effective than the latter; Mdlle. Nilsson exhibiting impulse and refinement so nicely balanced as to be well-nigh perfect. Her singing was admirable from first to last. The voice remains such as we have known it—improvement is hardly possible—and Mdlle. Nilsson used it with consummate skill. She revelled, so to speak, in Donizetti's florid music; while in the more pathetic passages, her sweet, sympathetic tones exerted a special charm. To say that the fair Swede was applauded and recalled time and again is to say what every reader has already assumed. Signor Mongini was once more an impulsive Edgardo; and Signor Foli did justice to the music of Raimondo. Ashton was represented by Signor Verger, a baritone who sang last season in the concert-room, and who is now in his proper place on the stage. This gentleman will be a very useful addition to Mr. Wood's company. To-night Mdlle. Nilsson appears, for the first time in England, as Alice ("Robert le Diable").

The Crystal Palace inaugural concert of Saturday last, though on a big scale, calls for no special remarks. "Elijah" has been performed before by the 3000, and it is only necessary to mention that what was given of the work last Saturday was given admirably, the chorus singing with wonderful precision from first to last. The solos had only a secondary interest in a place where few could hear them; they were, nevertheless, well sung by Madame Sinico, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Santley. A short selection followed the oratorio, the most successful features being the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," the chorale march from "Nauman," and Mendelssohn's part-song, "O hills! O vales!" Sir Michael Costa conducted with his usual skill.

At the Philharmonic Concert, on Monday, Haydn's Symphony in D and Beethoven's "Pastoral" were well played. The concerto was Schumann's in A minor, for piano, which introduced Madame Auspitz-Kolar, the German artist of whom we recently had occasion to speak. Her playing was clever, and was rewarded by the applause it deserved. The overtures were "Oberon" and "Le Siegfried." Mdlle. Ilma di Marska sang three of her favourite airs with uncommon success. The concert was "by special desire," and the Prince and Princess of Wales attended.

A new oratorio, "The Prodigal's Return," was brought out at St. James's Hall on Tuesday. It is the work of the Rev. F. H. Limpus, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to whose industry and skill it does credit. Mr. Limpus has the ability to write smoothly and with effect; but it is evident that he has little originality. Many parts of the oratorio are copies of Handel, who, indeed, is suggested from first to last. Whether it is worth while to bring out works merely reflective on a great composer's style is a matter which musicians like Mr. Limpus will do well to consider. The performance was not good, apart from the solos, admirably given by Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Thomas.

There were two concerts in St. James's Hall on Wednesday. At the one, conducted by Mr. Leslie, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was performed, the soloists selected from Mr. Wood's opera company. Mdlle. Nilsson was to have appeared, but illness kept her away. At the other, conducted by Mr. Barnby, that gentleman's new cantata, "Rebekah," was brought out. We must reserve our notice of this work, merely saying now that the audience received it with great favour, and loudly applauded its composer.

A PRETENDED MISSIONARY was, on Monday, found guilty at the Middlesex Sessions of having stolen a child's money-box from a house in which he lodged. Previous convictions were recorded against him, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

M. LERMINA, who at a recent public meeting in Paris proposed a plebiscite on the subject of Louis Napoleon to hard labour for life, has been sentenced to 10,000 francs fine, two years' imprisonment, and deprivation of his civil rights for another two years.

THE CHURCH IN JAMAICA.—Among the passengers by the West Indian mail-steamers Neva, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, were two clergymen from Jamaica. Their object in visiting this country is said to be to appeal for aid on behalf of the Church in Jamaica, which was recently disestablished. The Governor of the island, Sir J. P. Grant, who is also a passenger by the Neva, has published a correspondence recently exchanged between himself and the Bishop of Kingston with reference to this subject. A Synod had been convened, at which the representatives of the laity were selected by the clergy. The Governor refuses to make over the property of the Church to this Synod on the ground that the transfer can only be made to nominees of the whole of the members of the Church in the island.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.—George Horatio, second Marquis of Cholmondeley, died at Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, on Sunday last, after a long illness. The deceased Marquis was born on Jan. 16, 1792, and was twice married—first, in October, 1812, to Caroline, daughter of General Campbell; and, secondly, in May, 1830, to Lady Susan Somerset, daughter of Henry, sixth Duke of Beaufort. He leaves no issue, and is succeeded in the title and estates by his brother, Lord Henry Cholmondeley.

LORD HAWKE.—We have to announce the death of Stanhope Martin Bladen Harvey Hawke, fifth Baron Hawke, of Towton, in the county of York, in the Peerage of Great Britain, which took place at his seat, Park House, near Pontefract, last week. His Lordship had long been an invalid, and when he succeeded to the barony, on the death of his brother, was unable to attend the funeral. The deceased peer was the second son of Edward, third Lord, by his marriage with Frances Anne, daughter and sole heir of Mr. Stanhope Harvey, of Womersley Park, York, and was born on Jan. 18, 1804. He succeeded to the title, on the death of his brother, on Jan. 8, 1869. He was formerly in the Army, but retired soon after he obtained his company. The late Lord was some years ago a keen sportsman, and, like many of his country friends, a zealous lover of the turf. With his limited stud he had achieved occasional victories in the sporting world, but his great success was with The Marquis in 1862, which won the Two Thousand Guineas and ran second to Caracacus for the Derby, and in the same year won the St. Leger. The deceased nobleman succeeded in the barony by his nephew, the Rev. Edward H. Julius Hawke, Rector of Willingham and Vicar of Coates, Lincolnshire, born Dec. 24, 1815.

SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON, BART.—Sir James Young Simpson, Bart., Professor of Medicine and Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, but universally known as the discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform, died on Friday week. Sir James Simpson was born June 7, 1811, and married, Dec. 26, 1839, Jessie, daughter of Mr. Walter Grindlay, of Liverpool. He was educated at Bathgate Academy, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, and D.C.L. of Oxford in 1860. He had held the high position of Professor of Medicine and Midwifery at Edinburgh University since 1840. The late Sir James Simpson was physician accoucheur to the Queen for Scotland, and was the author of numerous medical and archaeological works; for, in addition to his great medical attainments, he was a zealous and painstaking antiquary. In recognition of his distinguished medical and scientific attainments, he was created a Baronet by her Majesty in February, 1866. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, hon. professor of antiquities to the Royal Scottish Academy, laureate of the Imperial Institute of France, and a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf of Norway. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his second, but eldest surviving, son, Walter Grindlay, born in 1843.

SIR EDMUND ANTROBUS, BART.—Sir Edmund Antrobus, senior partner of the old-established banking-house of Coutts and Co., died, at his residence in Piccadilly, on Wednesday week. The deceased Baronet, Sir Edmund Antrobus, of Antrobus, Cheshire, was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. John Antrobus, by his wife, Anne, only daughter of Mr. Gibbs-Crawford, M.P. for Queensborough, and was born May 17, 1792. He married, Oct. 16, 1817, Anne, only daughter of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, brother of the sixth Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; and in February, 1826, succeeded his uncle, Sir Edmund, who was created a Baronet in May, 1815, with remainder to his nephews, Edmund (the deceased) and Gibbs-Crawford. The late Baronet is succeeded by his son, Mr. Edmund Antrobus, M.P. for Wilton, born in 1818, and married, in 1847, Marianne Georgina, eldest daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. The present Sir Edmund was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and sat in the House of Commons for East Surrey from 1841 to 1847, and since March, 1865, he represented Wilton in Parliament. The late Baronet was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Wilts.

M. VILLEMMAIN.—A few hours before people began to vote on Sunday morning, M. Villemmain, perpetual secretary of the Academy, died tranquilly "of that terrible malady called eighty years." He had been so long perpetual secretary that it seemed as if the King of Terrors himself respected the title. A great deal will be written and said about this correct and elegant writer and orator, who began his public career in 1810. He was nineteen years old when M. de Fontanes, Grand Master of the University, found his talent so precocious that he presented him with a lectureship at the Charlemagne Lycee, and two months afterwards he was named master of conferences at the Norman School, and taken under the protection of M. de Narbonne, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. His Majesty, who had a great hankering for servile genius, soon cast his eye on Villemmain, who was charged to amend the classics by striking out such maxims as the autocrat desired should be hidden from the eyes of young France. M. Villemmain refused. He asked if it had ever entered the mind of Caesar to give the Roman youth an expurgated Cicero. He lost the Imperial favour, and took his revenge, three years later, when the allies entered Paris. When they visited the Institute, M. Villemmain, who had refused to alter a syllable of Tacitus, complimented "the gallant heir of Frederick and the magnanimous Alexander." This language was protested against at the time, though it was pretty fashionable; and later it was written that M. Villemmain should be sent as a professor to Berlin or St. Petersburg, but that he should never be allowed to teach in France. However, he succeeded M. Guizot at the Faculty of Letters. He lectured on French literature at the Sorbonne, and had the art of rendering his lectures interesting and amusing as well as instructive. In spite of his antecedents, the students never broke up the benches as they did for Sainte-Beuve or Tardieu. In spite of an ungainly figure and bad delivery, M. Villemmain was attractively eloquent. Two things embittered his existence—his physical deformity, which his political enemies turned to the greatest possible account; and his fear of the Jesuits. He was ugly as Johnson or Mirabeau; and such was his dread of the Company of Jesus that it almost affected his intellect. He saw them everywhere, and was constantly in dread of their poisons and daggers. On one occasion, fancying that the Jesuits had broken into his house, he jumped out of his window, and was severely hurt. He was taken to an asylum, and was cured bodily and mentally. M. Villemmain was elected a member of the Academy at twenty-nine, and under Louis Philippe became deputy, then peer, of France, and afterwards Minister of Public Instruction. The Revolution of 1848 drove M. Villemmain into private life and back to his books and manuscripts. He was a first-rate English scholar and a profound admirer of Shakespeare.

AN INFANT TWO MONTHS OLD, whose parents live in Judd-street, was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, on Monday night, suffering from a severe wound in one eyelid inflicted by a rat. The child's fingers were also scratched and bitten. It had been left in bed by its mother, and a neighbour, happening to go into the room, saw two large rats on the bed. They ran away when disturbed, and, on the child being examined, it was found that it had been injured in the manner described.

HOW THE FRENCH MAKE NEW POTATOES.—As new potatoes are just about to make their appearance on our tables, it may be of interest to those of our readers who have a partiality for those vegetables to know how they are manufactured in Paris. Old potatoes, the cheapest and smallest that can be obtained, are purchased by the *rafaleurs de pommes de terre*, as they are called, who carry their property to the banks of the Seine, a good supply of water being necessary. The potatoes are then put into tubs half filled with water; then they are vigorously stirred about by the feet and legs of the manufacturers, who roll up their trousers and stamp on the skins, but have also given them that smooth and satin-like appearance which is so much appreciated by gourmands. They are then dried, neatly wrapped in paper, and arranged in small baskets, which are sold at the Marchands de Comestibles for five francs apiece. The oldest part of the whole business is that the *rafaleurs* make no secret of their trade, and may daily be seen at work near the Pont Louis Philippe, within sight of the Hotel de Ville. —*Paris Mail Gazette.*

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON BRITISH ETHNOLOGY.

At the first of four special meetings of the Ethnological Society, held on Tuesday night, Professor Huxley, the president, delivered an opening address. He promised that touching British ethnology nowadays was like pulling the string of a shower-bath: one knew not what might come on one's head in consequence. But he should confine himself to established facts regarding the origin of the men at present to be found in these islands. All our available information could be divided into two heads—first, that relating to the physical character of the people; and, second, to their language, which it was desirable to keep separate, as nineteenth-century conditions arose from mixing them up. When Britain was discovered by the Romans there existed two types—the one tall on the average, fair, blue-eyed, and yellow-haired; while the other was short, of dark complexion, dark-haired, and dark-eyed. The most perfect examples of both types might be picked out now in South Wales and South-Eastern England, and they were noted by Tacitus as having existed in his day. Secondly, it had been proved that there was a resemblance between the dark type of South Wales and those of Iberia. Thirdly, the fair population of South-Eastern Britain were physically similar to the people of North-Eastern France and the present Belgium, and they, in turn, were just as similar to the people who lived on the eastern shore of the Rhine, and were called by the Romans "Germani." If one looked at all the invasions of Britain which had taken place since it was discovered, one found that no new elements of population, in the broad physical sense, had been added, though the fair type was strengthened more than the dark type by immigration. Then there was evidence that the languages spoken by the ancient Britons belonged to one group—the Celtic. In Iberia a very great area was occupied by people who spoke a language which had no affinity with any other Euro-Asiatic language. In Britain, therefore, we had two physical types of people, and only one language; while, on the Continent, there were two types of people and two different languages. In the fifth century, when the Saxon invasion took place, the Saxon language supplanted the pre-existing Celtic dialects spoken in the northern and eastern regions; and by the time of the Norman Conquest the process had gone so far that the Celtic languages were spoken very little, while maintaining their ancient force in Wales and west of the Severn. The learned Professor concluded by stating that it was absolutely preposterous that any Englishman belonging to the western part of our islands should speak of the Saxon invaders as his ancestors, thereby ignoring the smaller moiety who entered at the time of the Norman invasion, and who had just as much right to be called Englishmen.

A COLOURED PREACHER, during the late American war, feeling constrained to preach against the extortions of the sutlers, from which his little flock had suffered, announced for his text, "Now de serpent was more suttler dan any beast of de field."

VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS gave judgment, on Monday, in a suit of the Liverpool Tramways Company against the Omnibus Company of the same town. The Act permitted vehicles with ordinary wheels to use the tramways, but, as it was alleged that the Omnibus Company had altered the gauge of their conveyances in order to suit the rails, the Tramway Company applied for an injunction, and it was granted by the Vice-Chancellor.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—A signal instance of voluntary zeal was afforded at the anniversary festival of Abbey-road Chapel, St. John's-wood, on Tuesday, over which Mr. Olney, of the Surrey Tabernacle, presided. The report showed that the various missions usually associated with Church work had been liberally subscribed to, and an appeal from the minister (the Rev. W. Stott) to decrease the heavy debt which pressed upon the chapel was promptly met by donations amounting to considerably over £500. The payment of interest on the remaining portion of the debt (some £2000) was undertaken by several members of the congregation.

A FEMALE PARISH OVERSEER.—Mrs. Gold, the widow of General Gold, and the owner of large landed property in Montgomeryshire, has been appointed overseer of a parish. An application was made to Mr. Justice Lush on behalf of Mrs. Gold for an order calling upon the local justices to show cause why the appointment should not be quashed on the ground that there upwards of fifty men in the parish who were competent and qualified to serve the office, and that, although a woman was liable to serve, it was only in cases of necessity that the magistrats would be justified in appointing one. Mr. Justice Lush said it had been long settled that a woman might be appointed to the office of overseer, and refused the rule.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday night, the president, Sir R. Murchison, stated that there is reason to suppose that, since May last, Dr. Livingstone had been at Ujiji; stopped for want of provisions and means, with most of his attendants gone or dead. He was, however, happy to state that, in consequence of a communication he had made to the Earl of Clarendon, the Government had consented, even in these economical times, to provide the means, and to try to help him from Zanzibar. Dr. Kike had already tried to help him, but cholera broke out in the caravan, and, as they all knew, the expedition failed.

SEQUESTRATION.—The Bishop of Winchester's bill, now before the House of Lords, proposes to abolish sequestration of the profits of a benefice for debt, and provides in lieu thereof that a debtor's summons may be obtained by a judgment creditor, and on default in payment the debtor may be adjudged bankrupt. If he fails to obtain his order of discharge within a certain period, and a representation to that effect shall be made to the Bishop by the Judge having cognisance of the bankruptcy, it is to be lawful for the Bishop, after giving the bankrupt sufficient opportunity of showing reason to the contrary, summarily and without further process to declare that the bankrupt has forfeited his benefice. An appeal may be made to the Archbishop, who is to confirm or annul this decision as to him shall appear just and proper. The judgment of the Bishop, if not annulled, is to be published in the *Gazette*; and the benefice will become void, and the patron may present thereto.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London are showing a worthy desire to solve the pavement problem, especially as to the value of asphalt. More than two years ago, an admirable piece of granite pavement, fixed by asphalt, instead of by lime and sand, was laid in Duke-street, Smithfield, and the experience gained there seems to prove it to be the best adapted to sustain the heavy and severe traffic of the London streets. For two years it sustained the hoiborn traffic, which now passes over the Vindict, and not a single stone has shown the slightest appearance of wear or displacement. A further portion is now being laid down inside Temple Bar. The merits of asphalt pavement are that it gives clean streets in winter by preventing the pumping up of mud from between the stones, which the old system favours, and also prevents dust in summer by stopping up the source whence the dust comes. The sewers will also be relieved of an immense amount of solid debris coming from this source. Asphalt being impervious to water, the bed will always keep dry and intact. Credit is due to Mr. Pether for having brought it into use in London.

TRADES-UNION TERRORISM IN MANCHESTER.—When the proceedings of trades unions were made the subject of investigation two or three years ago Manchester was one of the towns selected for the sifting of a Special Commission. The report of the Commission disclosed a condition of affairs only less astounding than the revelations at Sheffield, and the Brickmakers' Union, in particular, acquired notoriety for the folly of its rules and the violence of its proceedings. However, some time after the inquiry the master builders of Manchester resolved to set the society at defiance, and to conduct their business for the future without deference to the restrictions which the unions designed to impose. These associations had ruled that no machinery should be employed in the manufacture of bricks or other work connected with the trade, and also that no worked stone should be brought into the town. The perversity of this latter restriction was so glaring that when a deputation of Unionists waited upon Mr. Gladstone, at the beginning of last year, they did not dare to justify the practice, and were content with alluding to it as a local and not very prevalent custom. Of course it is far easier and cheaper to work stone in the quarry than to transport it over a greater or less distance to be worked elsewhere; but the mansions declared against the economy, and no ready-worked stone was allowed to come into Manchester. These were the restrictions which the builders at length determined to shake off. In the autumn of 1868 they gave six months' notice to the men in the employ, intimating that at the expiration of that period machinery would be introduced into the brickyards, and worked stone brought in from the quarries. Rather than acquiesce in these conditions of business, the men, with the exception of the carpenters and joiners, accepted their discharge, and have remained upon "strike," accordingly, since the spring of 1869. Had they contented themselves with this practical protest, they would have been within their rights; but they appear to have shown no such forbearance. Mr. Johnson, a builder in a large way of business in Manchester, took an active part in resisting the tyranny of the unions; and for twelve months he has "been dogged, and watched, and warned." His premises have been set on fire, and an attempt made to blow up his house. The family living next door to him have been advised not to sleep at home; and the Midland Railway Company, for which Mr. Johnson had just completed a building, received information that the brickmakers intended to blow it up.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BRIBERY.

The Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Tuesday in the case of persons convicted of bribery at Bridgewater and Norwich—Mr. Fennelly, Dr. Kinglake, Hardiment, and Hulme. The Lord Chief Justice proceeded in the first instance to pass sentence upon Mr. Fennelly. Having declared the defendant had been guilty of an offence which went to sap the foundations of our representative system and of the institutions of the country, he said the case was presented under the mitigating circumstances that he himself was not a candidate at the election. At the same time, what he had done had not been upon the spur of the moment, but was done with deliberate forethought. It was plain that he had arranged an artificial series of contrivances by which money was to be remitted to Bridgewater, for the purposes of corruption, at any moment it might be required. The sentence in his case was that he be imprisoned as a first-class misdemeanant for a period of twelve months, and pay a fine of £1000. His Lordship next declared the sentence in Dr. Kinglake's case. The Court came to the conclusion that Dr. Kinglake had acted without deliberation, and that he had speedily repented of his conduct by cancelling the cheque given for the purposes of corruption at almost the earliest moment; it was, therefore, thought that the merits of the case would be adequately met by the infliction of a fine of £200. Mr. Justice Blackburn declared the sentences in Hardiment's and Hulme's cases—Hardiment to undergo a term of ten months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, and to pay a fine of £100; Hulme, in consideration of the affidavits put in, that he was suffering from a cancerous tumour, would not be subjected to imprisonment, which might have the effect of shortening his life, but he must pay a fine of £100. Mr. Lopes, Q.C., applied that the execution of the sentence in Fennelly's case should be respited, that opportunity might be allowed for an appeal to the Home Office. The Chief Justice said that could not be done. It would look as if the Court questioned the justness of the conviction.

POLICE.

A CASE OF DISPUTED LUNACY.—A gentleman named Jenkins was, last Saturday, brought up on remand, before the Brentford magistrates, charged with sleeping in an unfinished house at Cambridge Park, Twickenham, and with being a wandering lunatic. The prisoner stated that he had been educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; that his mother was a widow, who possessed an income of £600 a year; and that his father had been for over twenty-four years chairman of the bench of magistrates at Whitehaven. He admitted that some years ago he had been under the delusion that he was Elias or John the Baptist, but asserted that three years ago the Lunacy Commissioners had ordered him to be discharged. Dr. Lowry, the principal of a private lunatic asylum at West Malling, said that the prisoner had been under his care for six years, and had escaped on Friday week. He was not in a fit state to be discharged, his present appearance of sanity being due to the intermission of "one of his rational moments." The written authority of the prisoner's mother for his detention having been produced, Mr. Jenkins was handed over to the care of the doctor and his attendants.

SPONGING ON THE POLICE POOR-BOX.—At Westminster, last Saturday, Mary Bear, a married woman, was charged with obtaining, by false and fraudulent pretences, the sum of 10s., the moneys of the poor-box of this court, from Mr. George Hunt, the chief usher. Mr. Hunt said the prisoner brought a letter of recommendation, and he gave her a printed form of application for relief to be filled up; she brought the form filled up apparently by Mrs. Maud, 44, St. George's-road, and as Mr. Hunt knew she had been in prison he closely questioned her, and she said Mrs. Maud had filled it up, whereupon Mr. Selfe, acting upon Mrs. Maud's recommendation, ordered her 10s., which she received. Davis, the warrant officer, said the defendant had had six months' imprisonment for felony. Prisoner said she stole something because her children and self were starving; on the present occasion she had got the money to get her husband's tools out of pawn. Mr. Selfe asked her who had forged Mrs. Maud's name and filled up the form; Mrs. Maud had refused to fill it up or sign it to his knowledge. Prisoner replied another person had done it, but she declined to give her name; if let go, her husband would restore the money. Mr. Selfe told her it was a serious imposition, and he should not allow any such course to be adopted as restoring the money. He could not look over it, but sentenced her to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

WHAT GAMBLING ON HORSE-RACES LEADS TO.—Samuel Palethorpe, twenty-four, described as a clerk, and as having "no fixed residence," who had been arrested on a warrant, was charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Monday, with unlawfully obtaining six opera-glasses, of the value together of £20, with intent to defraud. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Beard. On April 12 last he called at the shop of Mr. How, an optician, in Foster-lane, City, and asked to look at some opera-glasses, stating that they were for his uncle, Mr. Ward, who wished to make a present of them to a friend. Some were shown the prisoner, and he selected six, which he took away without paying for them. Mr. How believing that he wished to show them to his uncle before purchasing them. A reasonable time having elapsed without the prisoner returning, Mr. How called upon the uncle, who denied all knowledge of the transaction. Upon that a warrant was obtained for the apprehension of the prisoner, and placed in the hands of William Green, a City detective officer. On May 2 the prisoner called at the Bow-lane Police Station, and voluntarily surrendered himself. There the charge was formally read to him, and he replied it was "quite correct," adding that he had obtained the six opera-glasses, and had since pledged them; that with the money he obtained he had backed two favourite horses, intending, in the event of his winning, to redeem the glasses and send them to Mr. How, and then to go to America, and that he had sent the six duplicates to his uncle, Mr. Ward. That gentleman now tendered himself as a witness, and stated



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in effect that he had received five duplicates from the prisoner, his nephew, not six; and had since, at a cost of between £5 and £6, redeemed the five opera-glasses to which they related, and restored them to Mr. How, the prosecutor. Witness did not know what had become of the sixth glass. Being asked by the Bench what he had to say for himself, the prisoner expressed his regret for what he had done and for the anxiety he had caused his friends, but said it had been his intention, had things gone well with him, to pay for the opera-glasses or to restore them. The Lord Mayor, treating the case as one of unlawful pawning, ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of £20, the value of the glasses, and £2 2s. costs, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. In default the prisoner was sent to Holloway Gaol.

A WIFE IN SPOKE OF HERSELF.—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, John Wornell, artist, was summoned before Mr. Tyrwhitt for using threatening language to Laura Hayward. The complainant said she is servant to Mr. Johnson, Blue Posts, Tottenham-court-road. For some time past defendant had been in the habit of way-laying her as she went out with her mistress's children in the perambulator, walking backwards and forwards before the house, looking up at the window, and whenever he had an opportunity, threatening her what he would do if she would not return to her home. She never was married, but is keeping company with a young man who tries to protect her from the defendant. The local constable, Middleton, said about four weeks ago, hearing a great disturbance in Hanway-street, he went to quell it, when he found the defendant and complainant surrounded by a mob, the defendant saying that complainant was his wife. The defendant said he could identify her as his wife. She had two false teeth in front of her mouth; and one of the bridesmaids who lived in the neighbourhood would also prove she was his wife. He called on the lady, as requested, and she said she was present at the defendant's wedding, and was positive the complainant was not his wife. The defendant here said he knew she was his wife. He knew her by her two false teeth. The constable said he called on the complainant and examined her teeth in the presence of the defendant. They were all sound, and the defendant apologised, and he thought there was an end of the matter; but it appeared the defendant still haunts the street, so that she is afraid to go anywhere. The defendant said the altercation alluded to by the constable was between him and a young man who threatened to break his ribs and knock his head off if he spoke to the young woman, who is his wife, as he was prepared to prove. Her sister, Mrs. Shepherd, was in court, and she would prove that he married her. Mrs. Shepherd here entered the witness-box, and said the defendant married her sister. The young woman in court was not the person. She was a stranger to her. The defendant: "What, not the person I married? I can identify her, and will undertake to do so." Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was astonishing to what lengths a respectable man would go when he had got a crotchet in his head. The defendant was evidently labouring under an hallucination; and as it had been proved that he acted towards the young woman so as to put her in bodily fear, he required him to find bail to keep the peace for six months.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—At Clerkenwell, on Monday, Hermann Walker, aged thirty-three, a German, described as a cigar-maker, having no fixed residence, was charged with stealing from the Great Northern Hotel, St. Pancras, a black leather bag, containing a dressing-case, a meerschaum pipe, a coat, and other articles, the property of Mr. Thomas Owen, a merchant, residing at Worsley, near Manchester. The prosecutor stated that he had apartments at the Great Northern Hotel, and on the previous morning, at about nine o'clock, he left his room and went down stairs to the coffee-room to have breakfast. He left his luggage, which consisted of the articles above mentioned, in his apartments; and while he was having his breakfast he was told that his property had been stolen, and the prisoner was pointed out to him as the thief. John Aldridge, porter at the Great Northern Hotel, deposed that, a little after nine on the previous morning, he saw the prisoner, carrying a black bag, a walking-stick, and a coat, in the yard facing the entrance of the hotel. Witness, suspecting the prisoner, walked up to him and asked the number of the room which he occupied in the hotel. The prisoner replied that he was staying in the room No. 20, on the second floor. Knowing there was no room on the second floor of that number, witness asked the prisoner to return with him to the hotel. The prisoner walked a few steps with witness, and then, suddenly throwing down the bag and coat, ran away. Witness overtook the prisoner, and immediately gave him into custody. The property found on the prisoner was identified by the prosecutor as being his. Mr. Barker committed the prisoner for trial, but previously remanded him for a week to complete the depositions and to enable the officers to institute inquiries about him.

AN AUDACIOUS AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY.—A bold and daring gang of burglars are exciting great alarm in the western and fashionable portions of the metropolis. Only a week or two ago the houses of the American Minister and Lady Napier

were plundered; but the latest exploit of the thieves has been to carry off a vast quantity of jewellery, the value of which is estimated at more than £10,000. The town residence of Mr. Beaumont, M.P., the millionaire mineowner of Cumberland, is situated in Piccadilly; and the thieves, who had evidently made themselves well acquainted with the geography of the surrounding premises, appear to have reached the gardens in the rear of the house by crossing those attached to Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington. They then threw a rope (with a hook attached) to the verandah, and by that means entered the house at one of the staircase windows. They seem also to have had correct ideas of the geography of the interior, as they went directly to the room where Lady Beaumont's jewels were kept, and, having forced a strong safe and secured all its contents, retired (locking the door of the jewel-room after them) by the way they came. The silence and celerity with which this robbery was effected is most remarkable, the domestics being up and down the staircase continually. The list of articles stolen occupies several columns of the *Police Gazette*, and furnishes a notable example of the articles *de luxe* which belong to the *parure* of a rich lady in these days. A reward of £1000 has been offered for the discovery of the robbers.

MIXED JURIES.—Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, U.S., has written a letter to the *Chicago Legal News*, in compliance with the request of the editors of that journal that he would state the result of the admission of women to be grand and petit jurors in that territory. The Chief Justice, notwithstanding his prejudice against the policy of this step, feels under conscientious obligations to say that these female jurors proved painstaking, intelligent, conscientious, and firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and evidence; and that in twenty-five years' experience he never saw more resolutely honest juries than those composed partly of females. During the retirement of the jury in the murder cases a female bailiff took charge of the women, and they were lodged in a room adjoining that occupied by the male jurors.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER OF A BOY BY HIS FATHER.—The Madrid journals publish accounts of an extraordinary murder at Teruel (Aragon). An inhabitant of that town went out shooting a few days back with his son, aged eight, but returned alone, and told his wife that the boy had probably been devoured by wolves, as he had lost him. The authorities having heard of the disappearance, instituted a search, and the body was found in a field, in which it had been buried alive by the father. The exasperation of the people on hearing of the discovery was so great that the police had much difficulty in preventing the man from being torn to pieces. The motive for the crime remains a mystery, as the family are in easy circumstances.

ANNOYANCES TO LORD ST. LEONARDS.—Lord St. Leonards has addressed yet another letter to the public journals, complaining, and with great reason, that he is still subjected to the cruel hoaxes which were practised upon him some time ago. As a sample of these humorous impostures, take this one:—A daughter of Lord St. Leonards was staying at Torquay. One day this lady received a telegram to say that her aged father was dying, and that she must hurry to his bedside with all speed. Full of grief and alarm, the poor lady hurried back to town, travelling all night, and reached her father's house at 7.30 a.m. No such telegram had been sent. Lord St. Leonards was in the enjoyment of his usual health; in short, the whole affair was a hoax. There is not much use in railing; but would any horse-pond be too dirty, any cat-o'-nine-tails be too sharp for the back of the man who could practise such a cruel and wicked hoax—or call it what you will—upon an unoffending lady? It passes all bounds. There is, however, a repetition of the minor offences. One morning Lord St. Leonards receives a letter from the neighbourhood of Glasgow to inform him that the heifer and bull he had ordered would be forwarded to him next Friday morning. Of course he had not given any such order. The same kind of thing occurred with regard to Messrs. Hedges and Butler, the wine merchants, as had previously occurred with Messrs. Fortnum and Mason. The origin of this cowardly absurdity must, of course, be private malignity and spite. With such a police as we have at present it would be idle to look for much help from that quarter. Lord St. Leonards should ask himself who are likely to be the authors of these attacks upon him, and should have them watched. We do not suppose that, in any case, orders are given personally, thus rendering identification possible. There are legal difficulties in the way of bringing a single offender to punishment; but if more than one were concerned an indictment for conspiracy might lie. A forged order for delivery of goods might, no doubt, as Lord St. Leonards suggests, be made the subject of indictment. We fear some of the surrounding circumstances might not be so easily handled as he supposes; but everyone would be glad to see it tried.

THE MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY.—On Wednesday the manager and directors of the Monarch Insurance Company appeared at the Mansion House in answer to summonses charging them with conspiracy to defraud. The company

was established in May, 1869, for the purpose chiefly of effecting marine insurances, and it suspended payment in March last, with liabilities to the amount of £200,000, and no assets. The capital was £1,000,000, in 200,000 shares of £5 each. The case on the part of the prosecution was that the defendants had deceived the shareholders by the publication of false balance-sheets, and that the company never was a bona fide concern. Earl Poulett, whose name appeared in the prospectus as president of the company, but who held no shares in it, was examined at some length. In explaining his connection with the business, his Lordship said he attended at the board-room twice a year, signed some policies, and did not take a very active part in the company's affairs. The inquiry was adjourned, and the defendants were admitted to bail.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCEMENTS.—R. BARKER and N. ROBINSON, Low Moor, manufacturers—A. M. WRIGHT, 81, John-street, clerk.
BANKRUPT.—J. BAXTER, Oxford-street, printer—J. DU SKLEY and E. LEFLOIT, Chelsea upholsterers—J. PIGOTT, seven sisters-road, licensed victualler—W. SKEFFLEY, Sloane-street, draper—E. BUCKLEY, Nicklehurst, grocer—J. CUTLER, Droylwich, land agent—W. DAVIES, Battersea, tobacconist—P. DAVE, Hackney-draper—W. C. ELLIOTT, Plymouth, builder—A. R. B. GRANVILLE, Sandford paper-mills, paper manufacturer—R. GRIFFIN, Blackourn, draper—W. J. HALL, Liverpool, provision-dealer—W. HALL, Liverpool, licensed victualler—J. JOHNSON, Blackheath, book-maker—T. LEA, Norton-bridge, coldwater—W. LUMB, Halifax, cotton-waste dealer—J. MATTHEWS, Elbing—E. PAIR, Parklands, Keymer, cattle-dealer—T. RICE, Farnham, farmer—W. RICE, Farnham, farmer—J. RICE, Farnham, farmer—T. CONACHER, Glasgow, grocer—J. ALLAN, Kandygair, Birnie, farmer—J. GRIDDIS, Wislaw, painter.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCEMENTS.—E. T. HESLOP, Sale, commission agent—A. M. GREER, Upper Thames-street, commission agent—J. HARRISON, Hackney-road, general dealer.
BANKRUPT.—W. ELLIS, jun., Radnor-place, Hyde Park, teacher of dancing—J. JAMES and J. CHURCHILL, Westminster, firewood-dealer—W. T. MARCHANT, Bloomsbury, publisher—A. STODD, Mile-end, goldsmith—W. BEIDGER, Southampton, scrivener—W. JOHNSON, North Walsham, draper—H. W. SMITH and P. R. SUMMONDS, Barnes, builders—J. STOREY, sen., Southdown, carpenter.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M. FORREST or J. MARTINE, Morhambank, farmer—J. BORTHWICK, Dalhousie, bookseller—W. MCANULTY, Govan, bookmaker—CARROLL, Edinburgh, clothier—J. STEWART, Whitburn, draper—A. BLACKLOCK, Johnstone—G. GOUDON, Arbroath, flyspinner—C. PE'NEY, Glasgow, manufacturing chemist—P. M. IN TYLIE, Kilmarnock, grocer—J. MILLER, Stranraer, ironmonger—A. MACGREGOR, Perth, jeweller—G. KAYE, Aberdeen, commission merchant—H. L. MACLENNAN, Fort George, quartermaster in militia—J. ROBERTSON, Cattertown of Lethen, farmer.

GABRIEL'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS

For Cleansing, Beautifying, and Preserving the TEETH. Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers, Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists, 61, Ludgate-hill, London, with directions for personal use.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA EXAMEL. For stopping decayed teeth. Renders the teeth sound and useful, and prevents toothache; no matter how far decayed. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE. For cleansing and improving the teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL DENTIFRICE. Prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Whitens and preserves the teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath. Price 1s. 6d.

TRADE MARK.	HEALTH IS WEALTH.
Take BRAGGS' TABLE CHARCOAL. Sold in bottles, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, by	all Chemists; and by J. L. BRAGG, Sole Manufacturer, 14, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

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GLENFIELD STARCH. When you ask for STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowland's Odonto."

J. GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE. The teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—John Gosnell and Co.'s Extra Highly scented Toilet and Nursery Powder, recommended for its purity. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; and at Angel-passage, 33, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER. SUPERIOR TO BAKING POWDER, makes delicious and wholesome BREAD in a few minutes; Pastry and Fuddings without Eggs or Butter. Used in Her Majesty's Kitchen. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, 119, New Bond-street, W.

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. Have it in your houses, for it is the only safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, and Headache. Sold by all Chemists; and the only Maker, H. Lamplough, Chemist, 119, Holborn-hill, London.

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PAXTON'S DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC for the PIANO-FORTE.
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 Each at half price, with an extra stamp for postage.

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